

# Anatomy



**Topic:**

All in one Anatomy (in Just 55 Pagz)

**By:**

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**Subject:**

Anatomy

**Sukhera Illustratorz**

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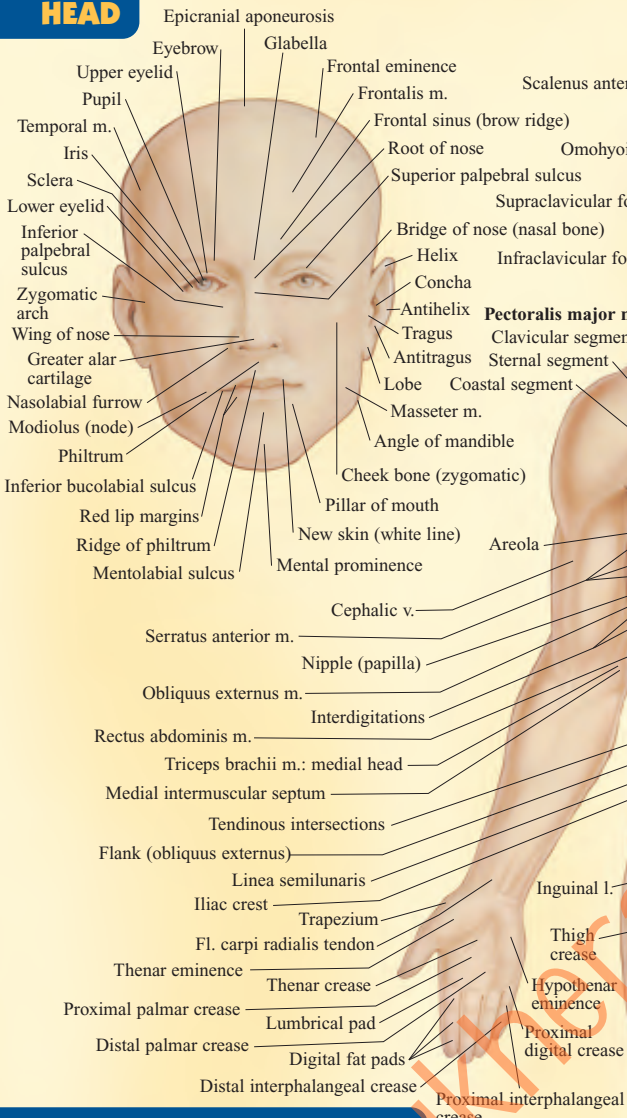
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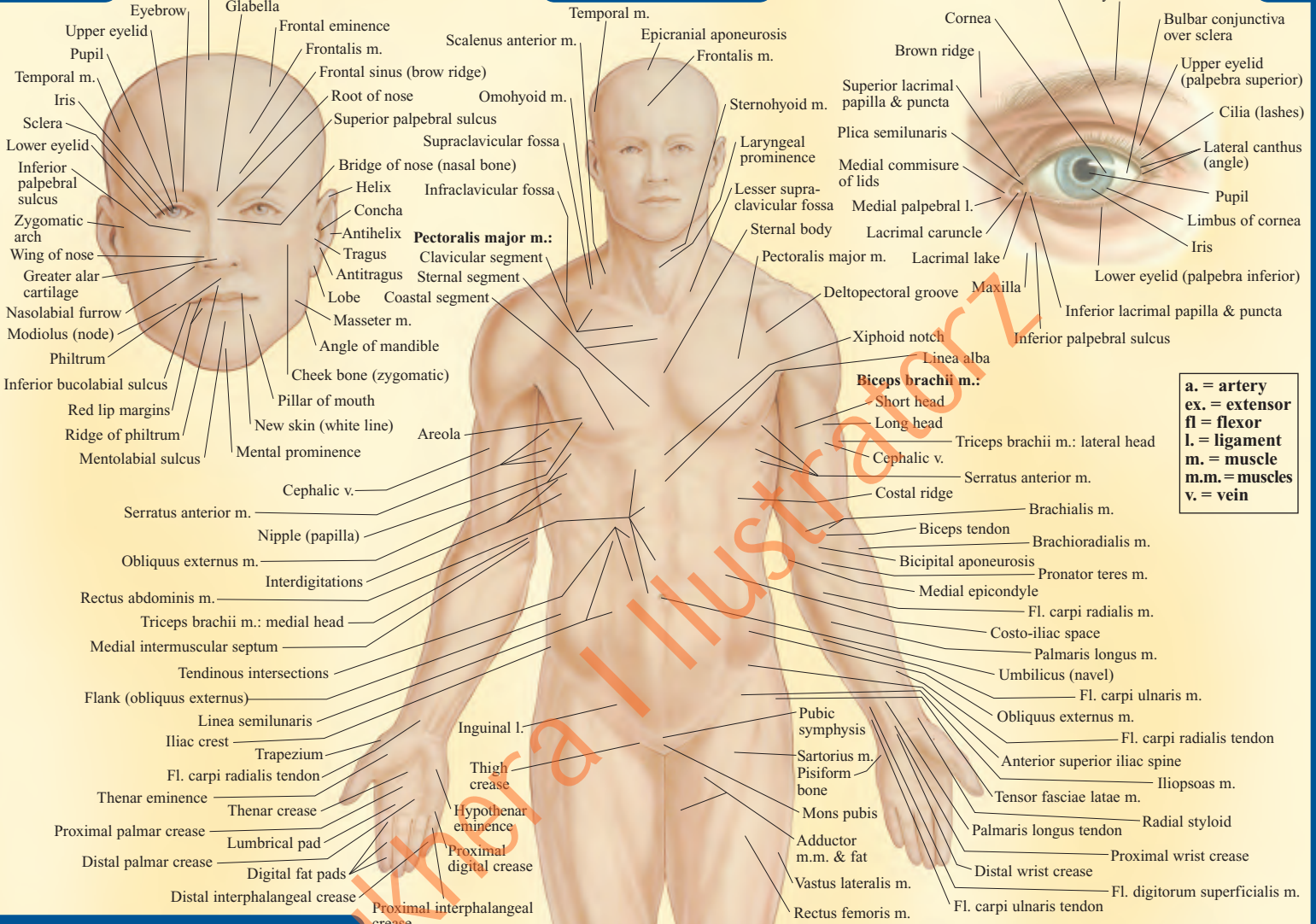
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# SURFACE ANATOMY

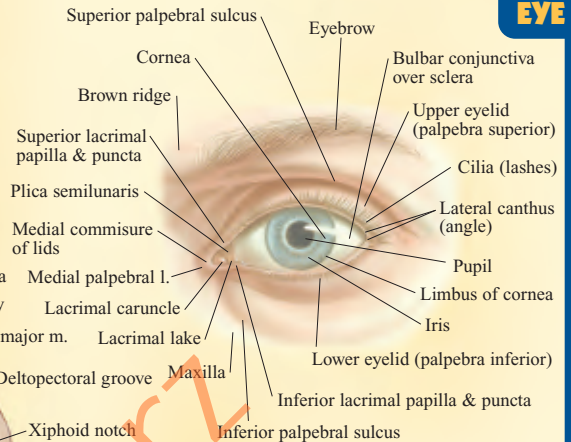
## HEAD



## ANTERIOR VIEW

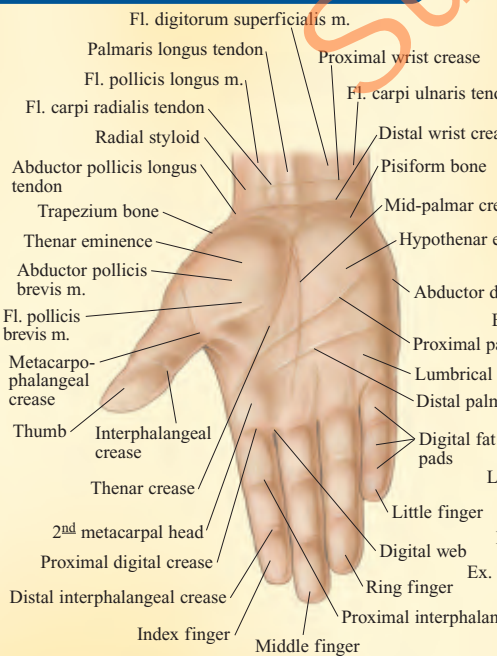


## EYE

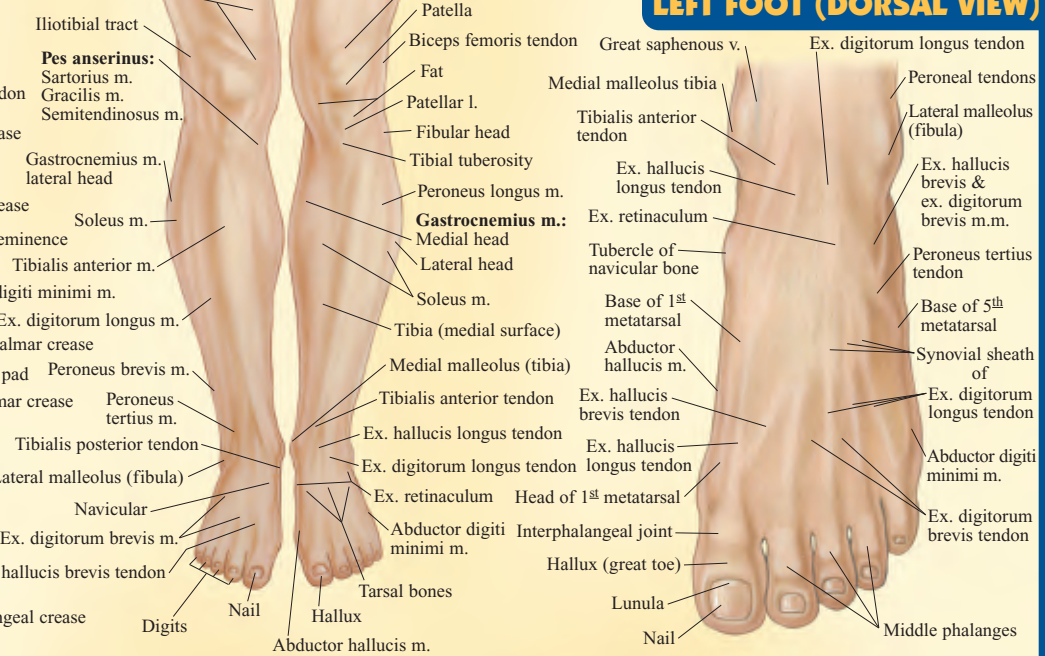


a. = artery  
ex. = extensor  
fl = flexor  
l. = ligament  
m. = muscle  
m.m. = muscles  
v. = vein

## RIGHT HAND (PALMAR VIEW)

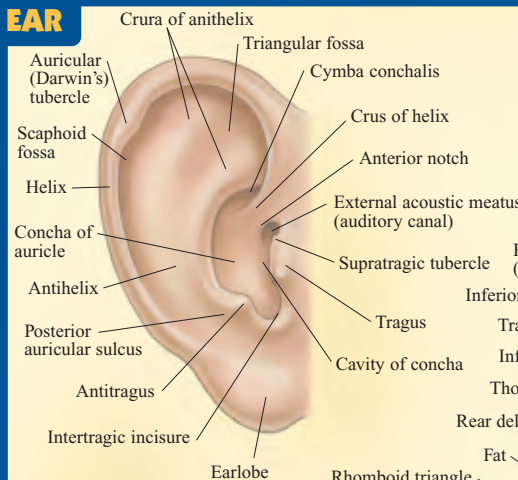


## LEFT FOOT (DORSAL VIEW)

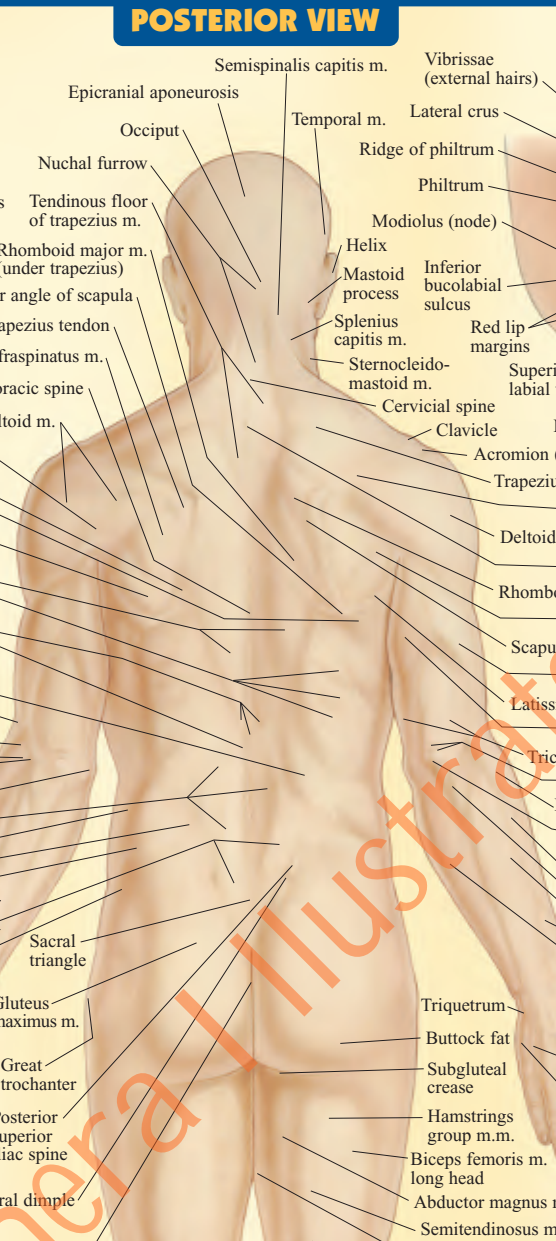




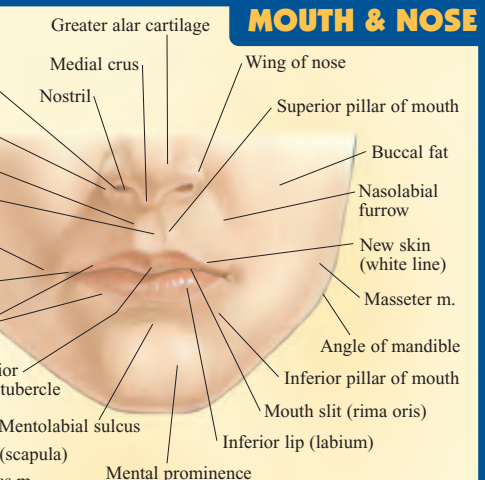
**EAR**



**POSTERIOR VIEW**



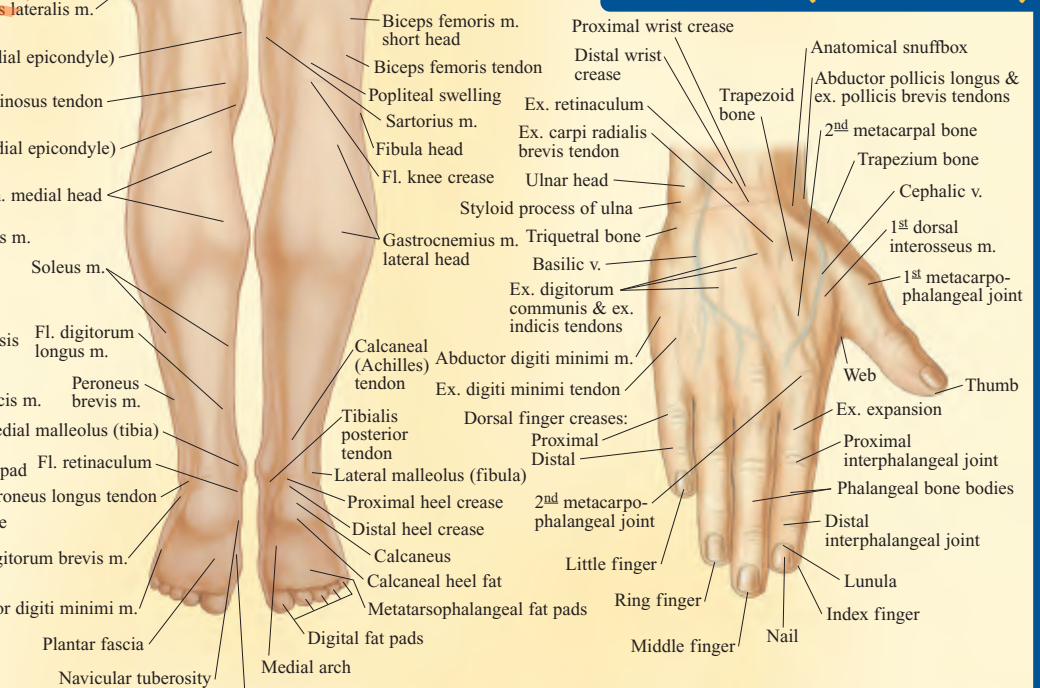
**MOUTH & NOSE**



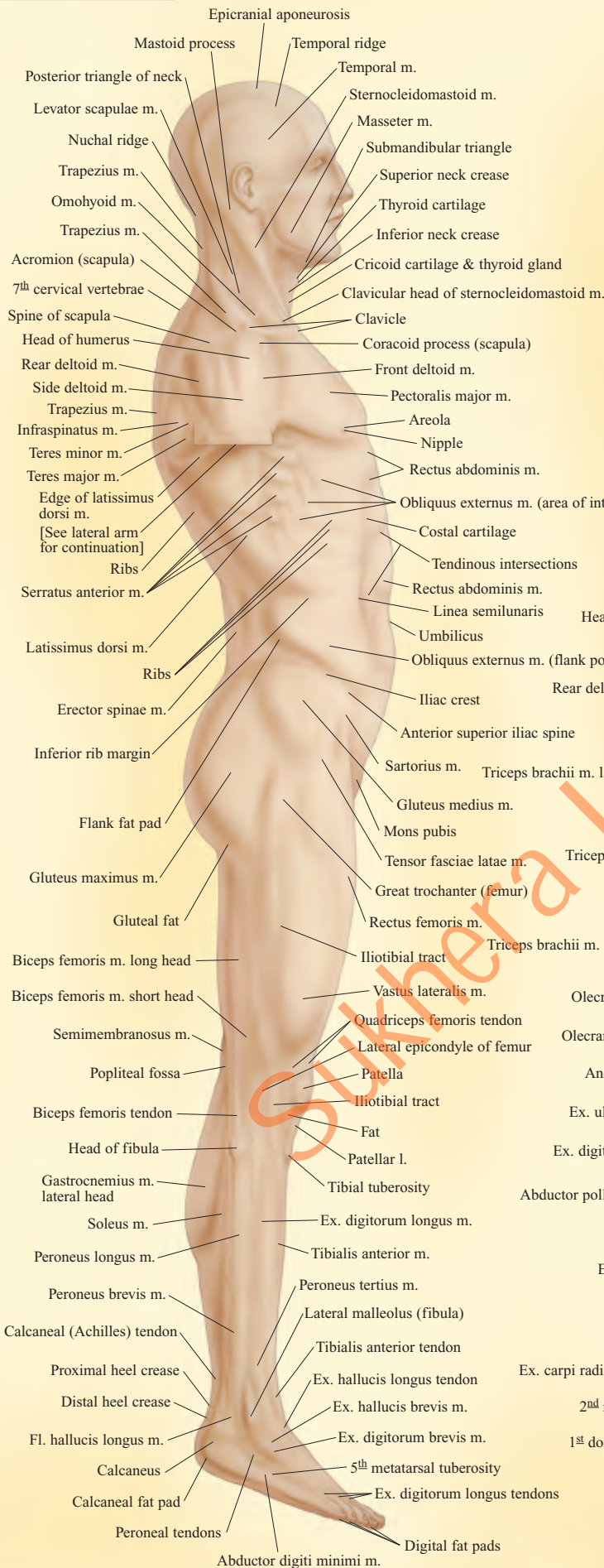
**LEFT FOOT (PLANTAR VIEW)**



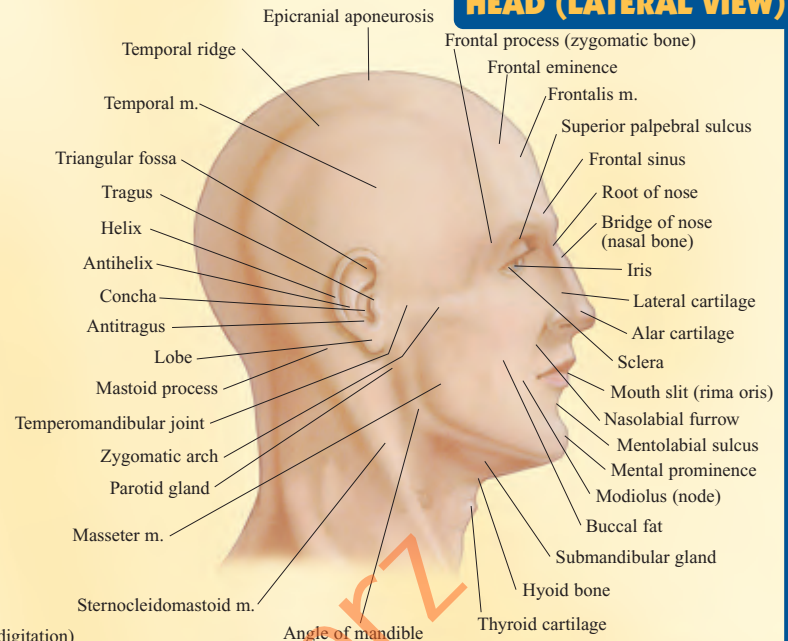
**RIGHT HAND (DORSAL VIEW)**



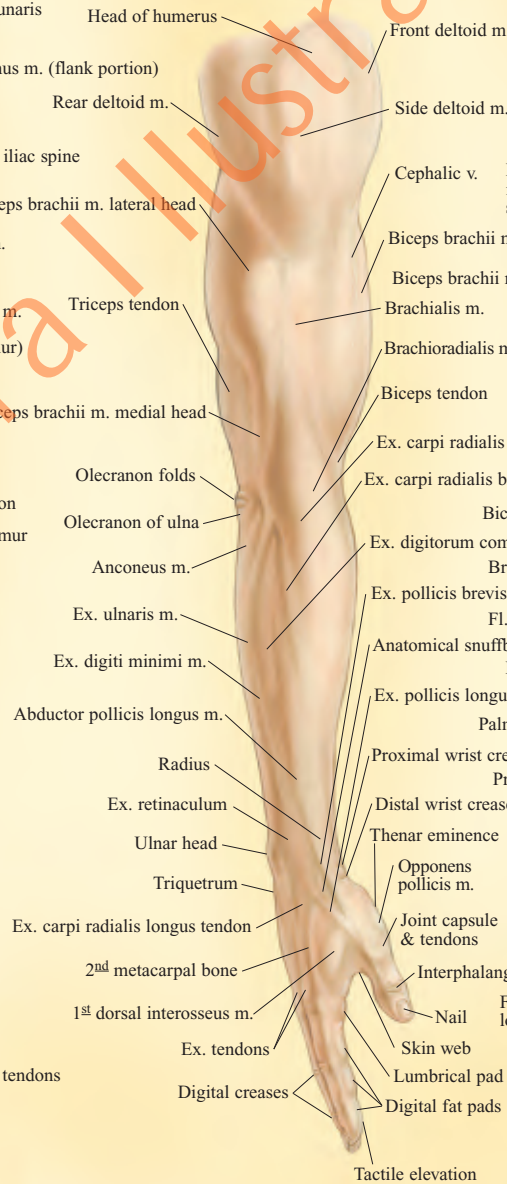
# LATERAL VIEW



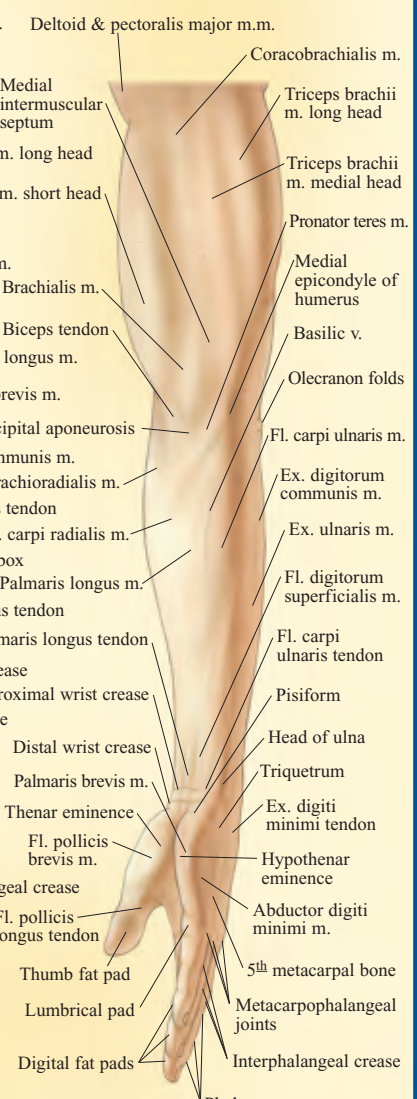
# HEAD (LATERAL VIEW)



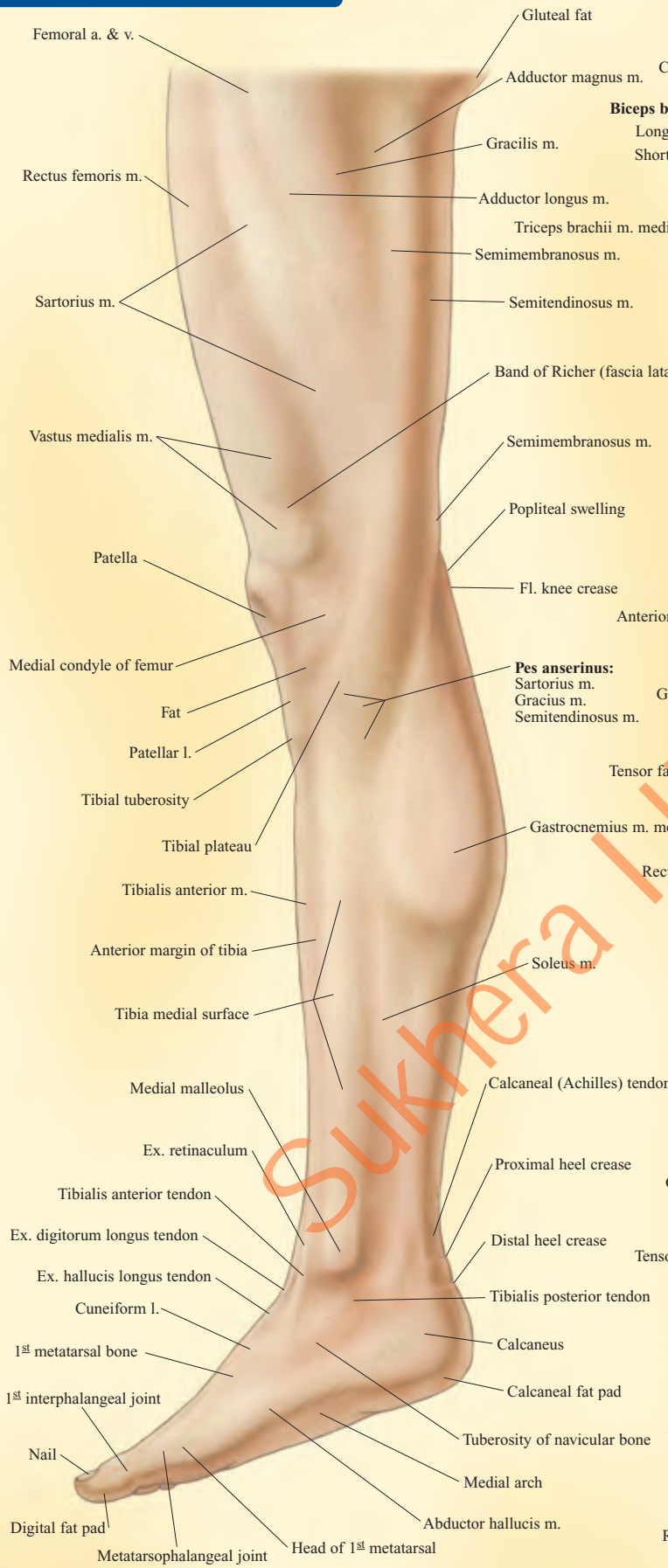
# RIGHT ARM & HAND (LATERAL VIEW)



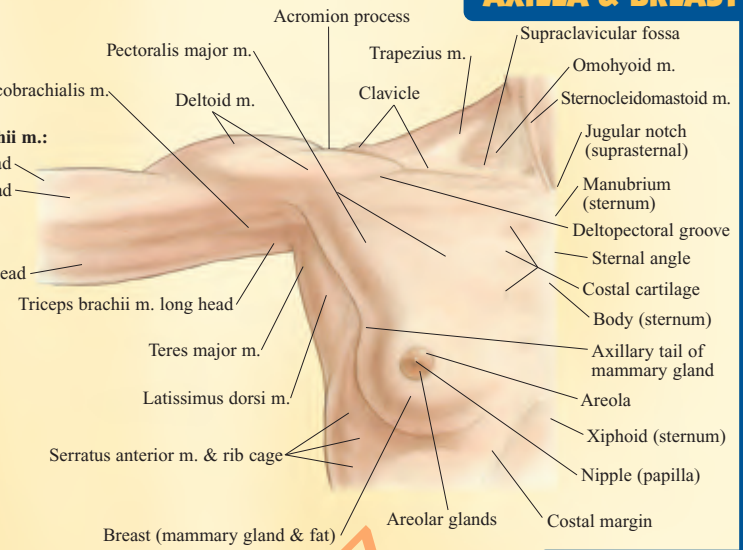
# RIGHT ARM & HAND (MEDIAL VIEW)



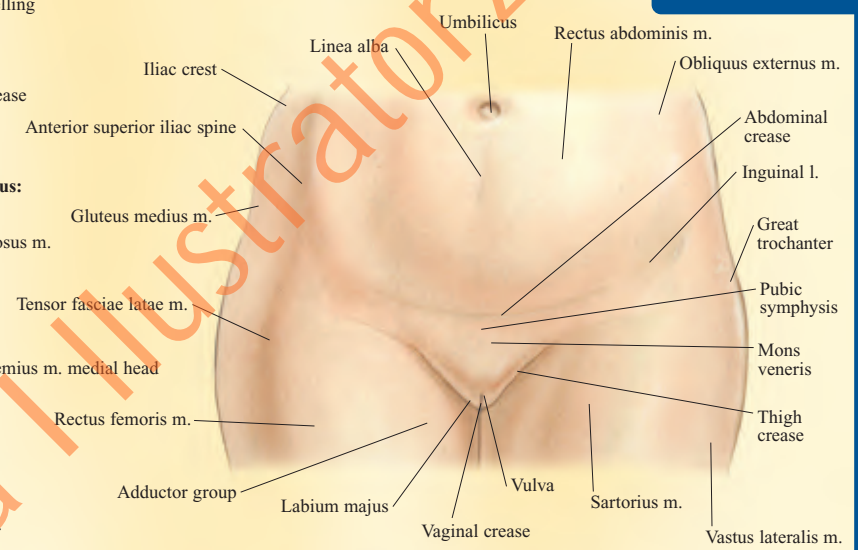
# RIGHT LEG (MEDIAL VIEW)



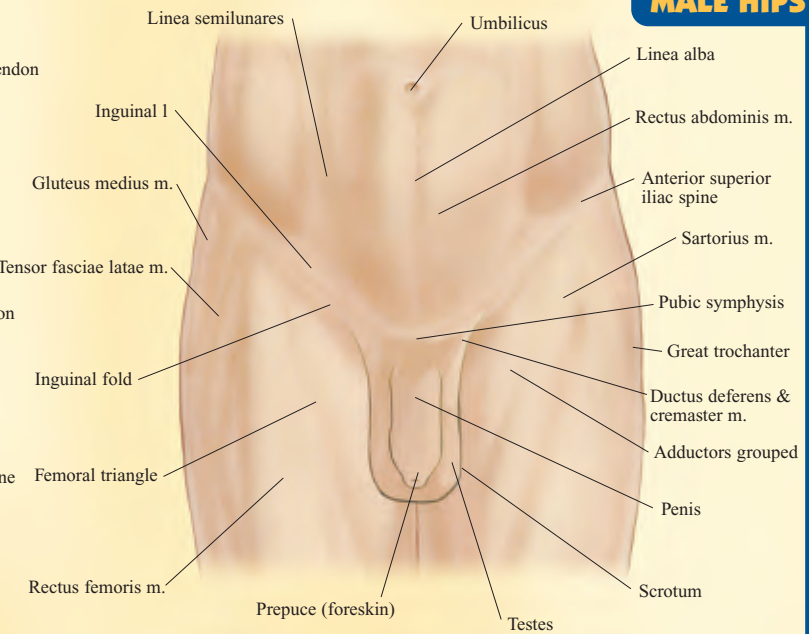
# AXILLA & BREAST



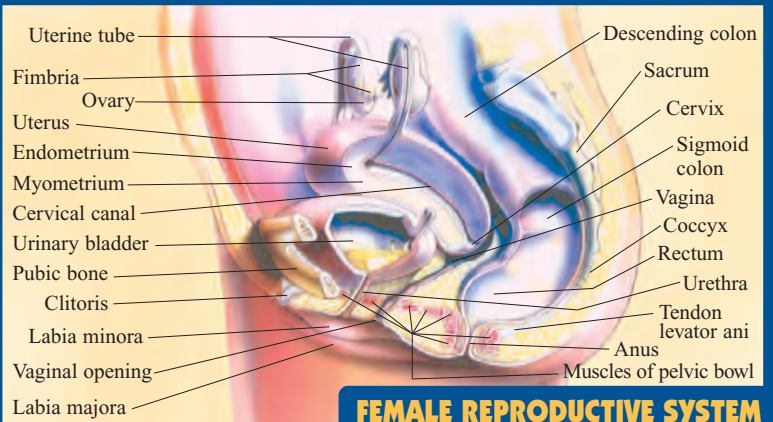
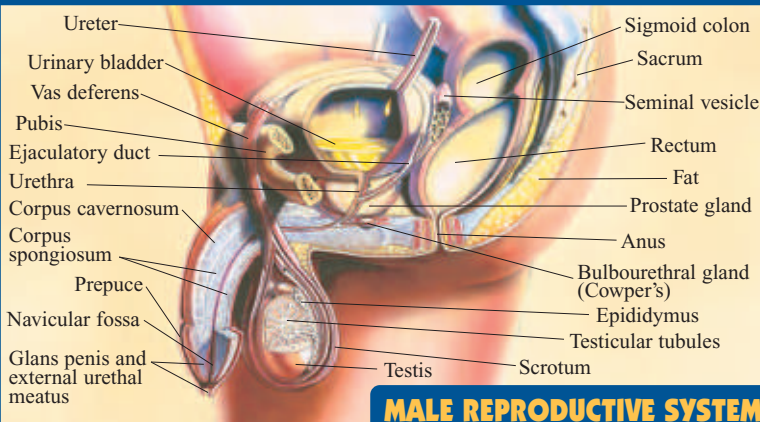
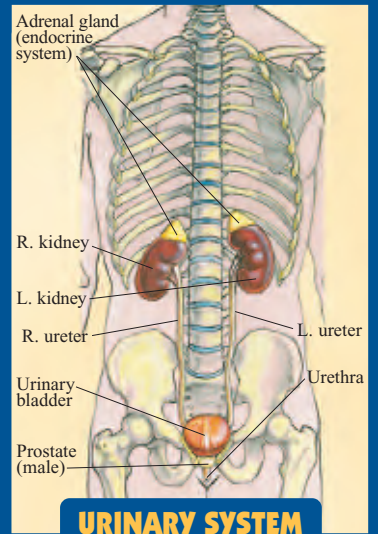
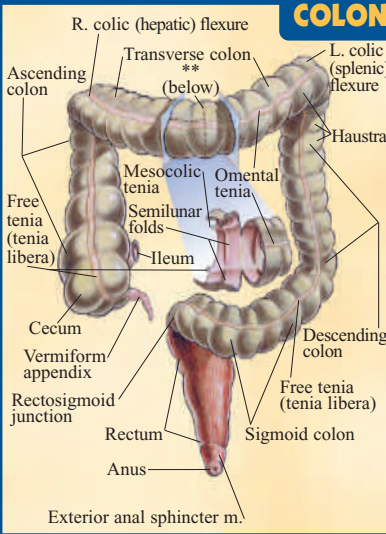
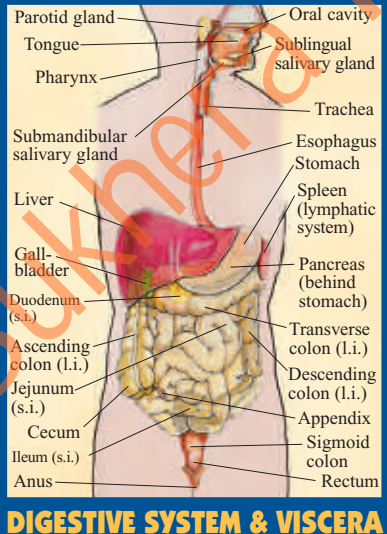
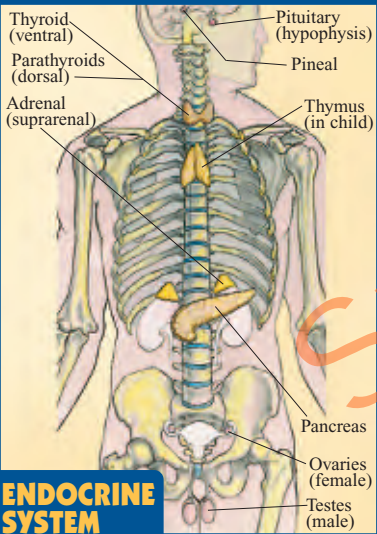
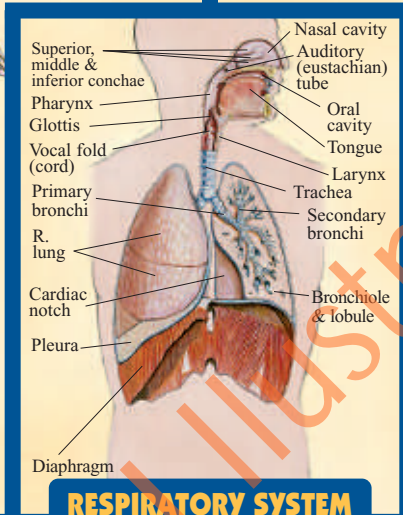
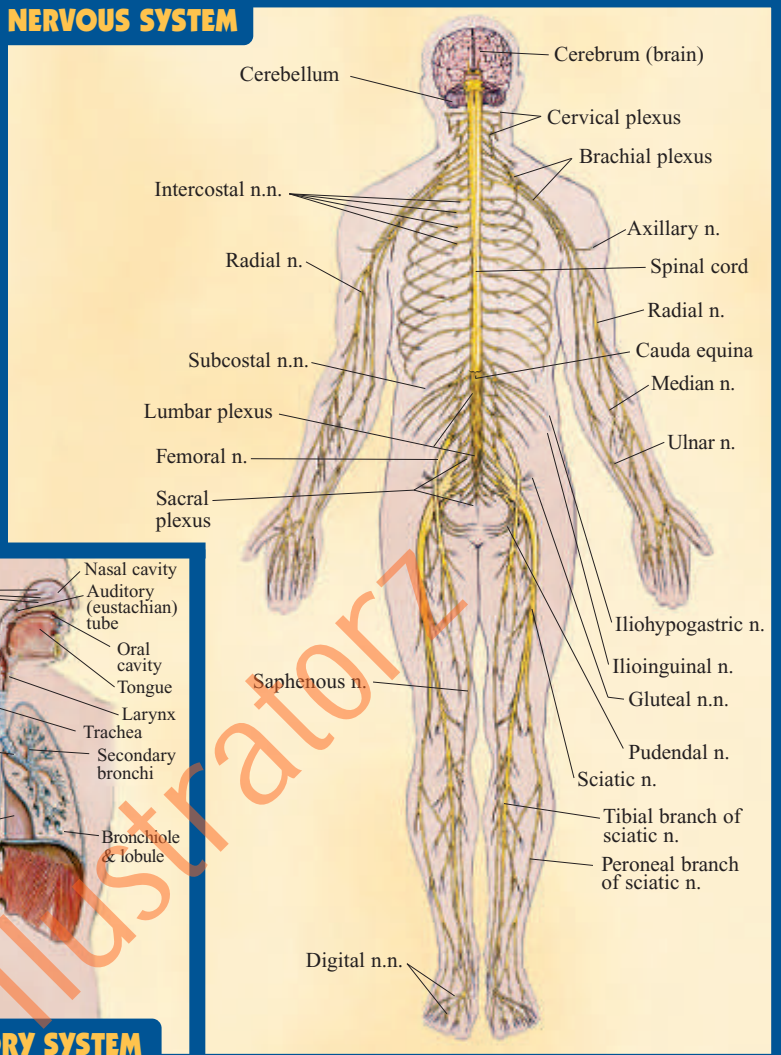
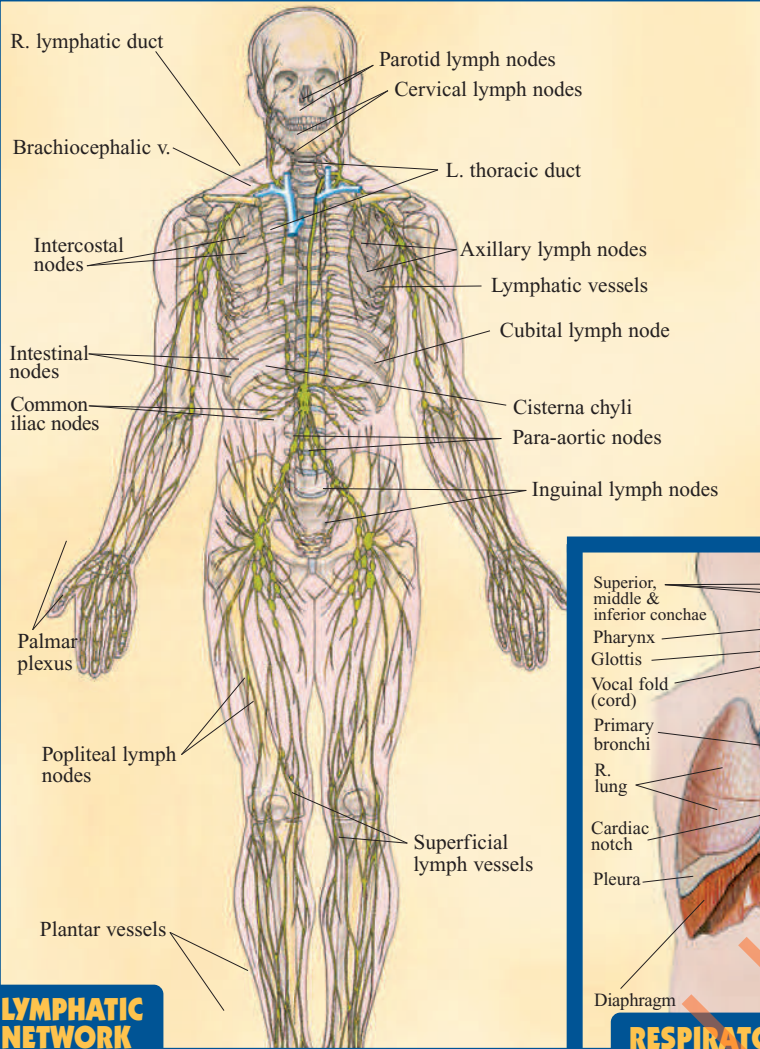
# FEMALE HIPS



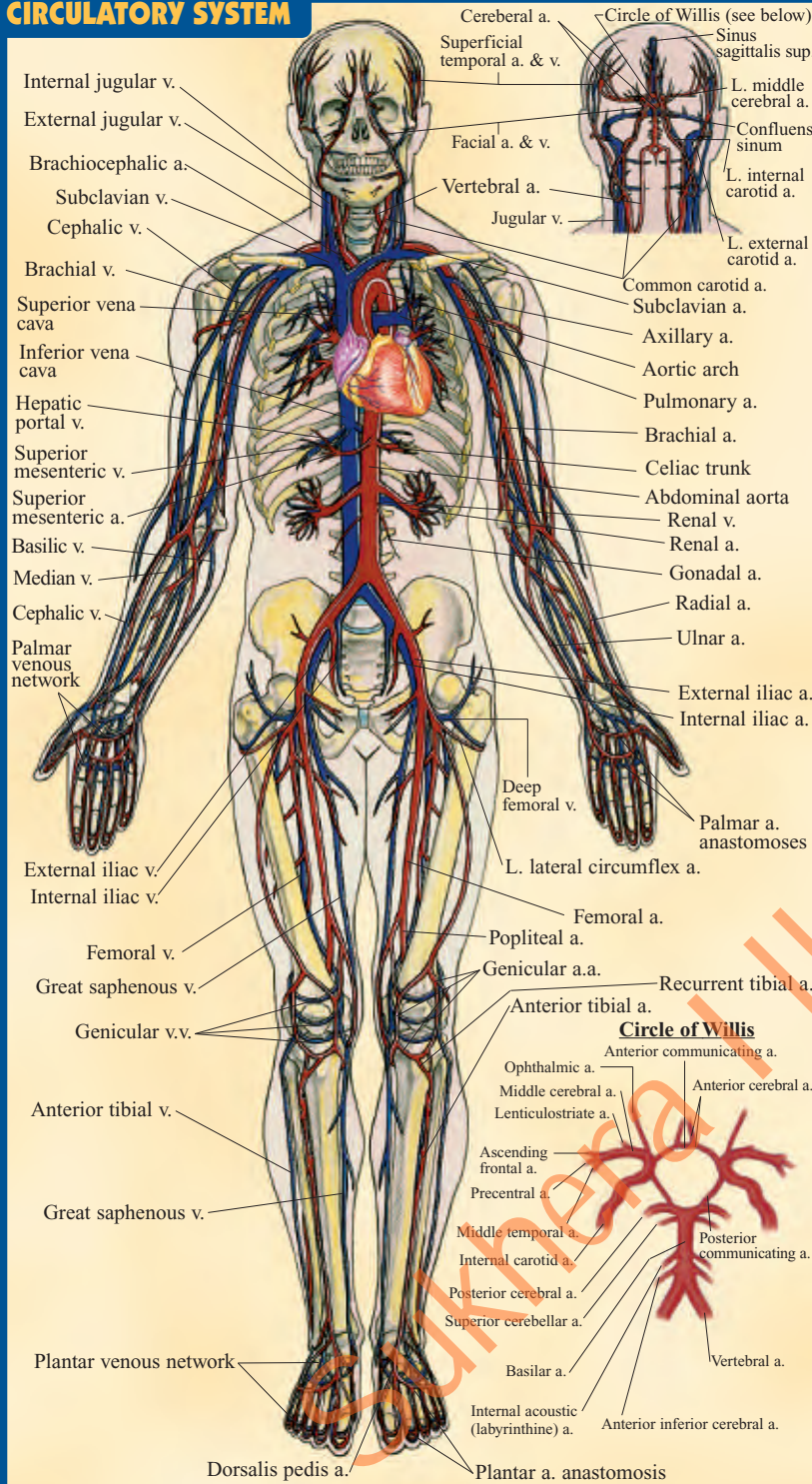
# MALE HIPS



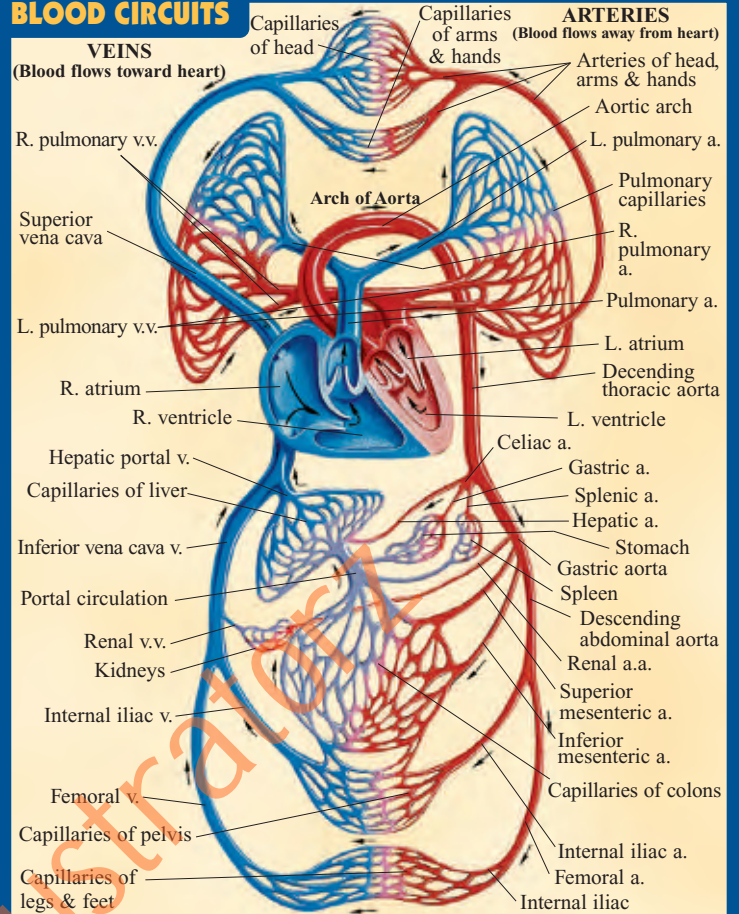




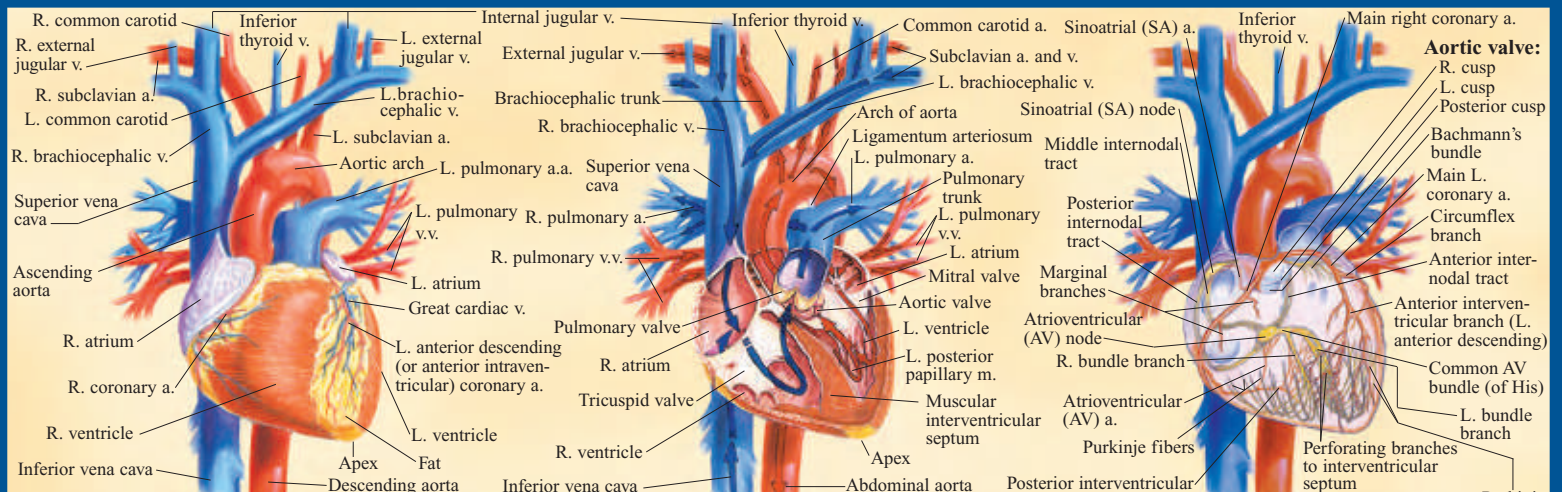
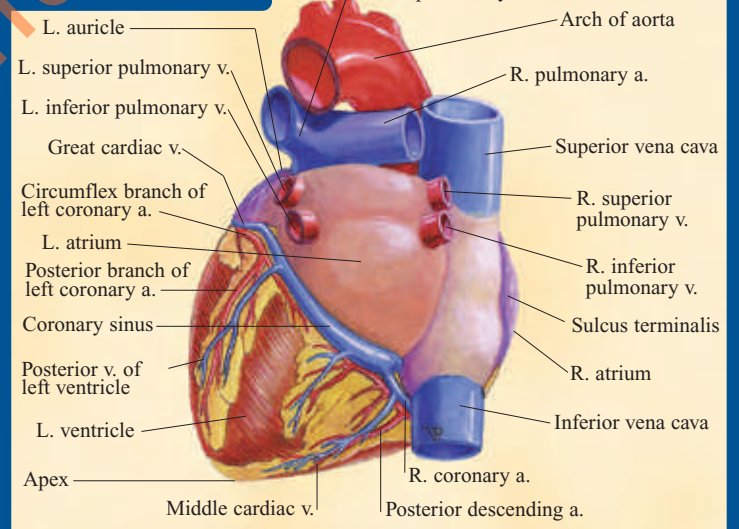
# CIRCULATORY SYSTEM



# BLOOD CIRCUITS



# POSTERIOR HEART

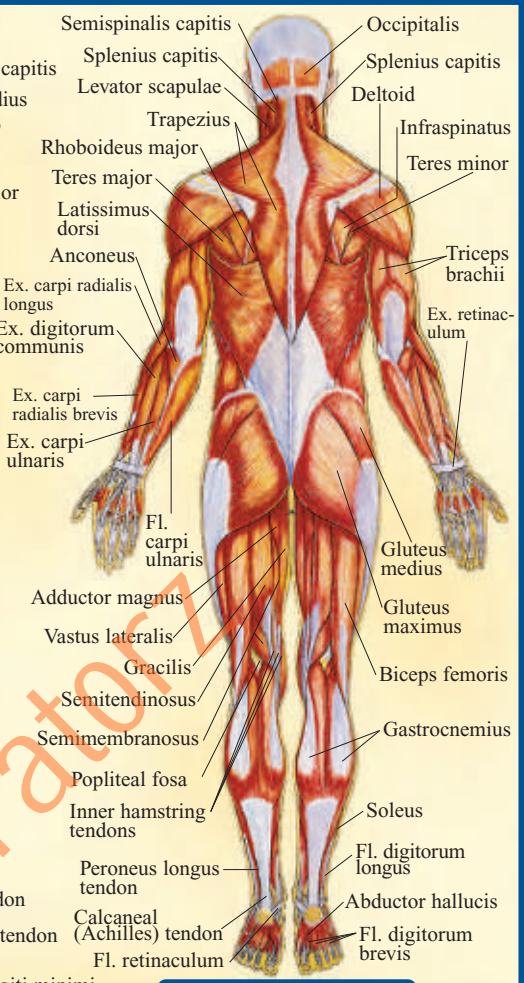
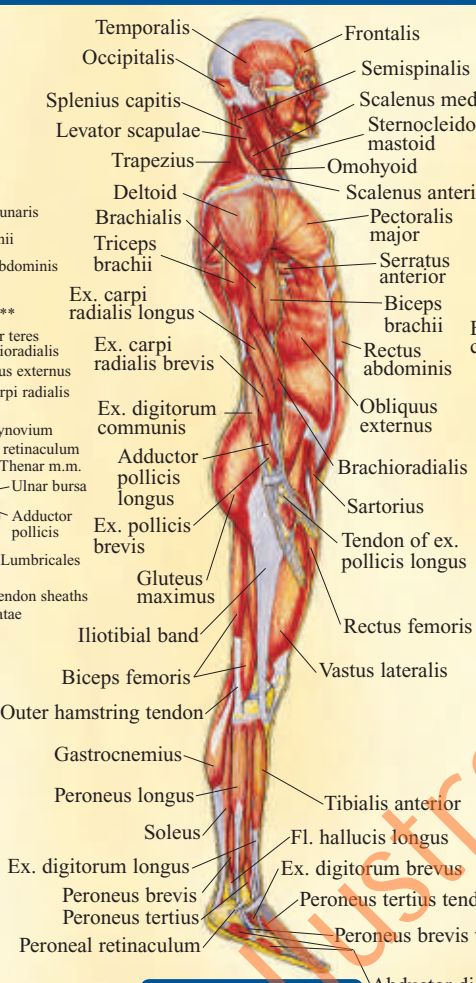
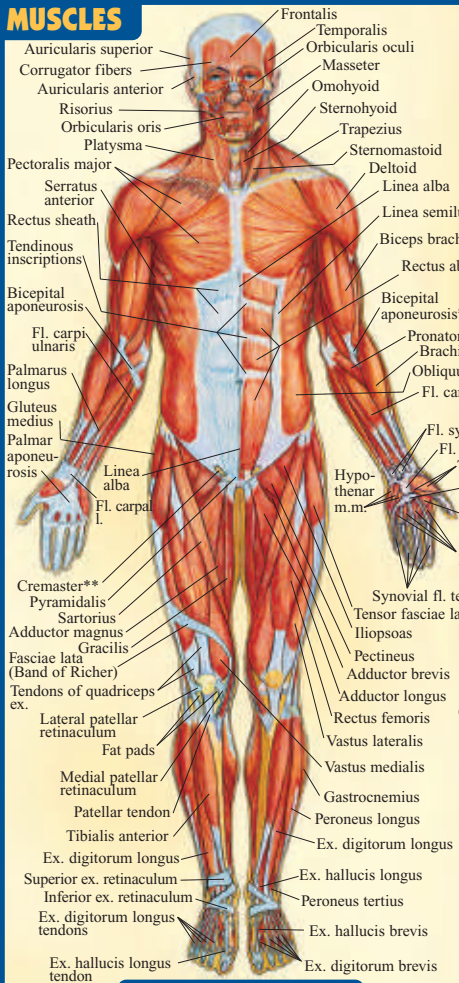


# ANTERIOR HEART

# CIRCULATION

# NERVES & ARTERIES

# MUSCLES

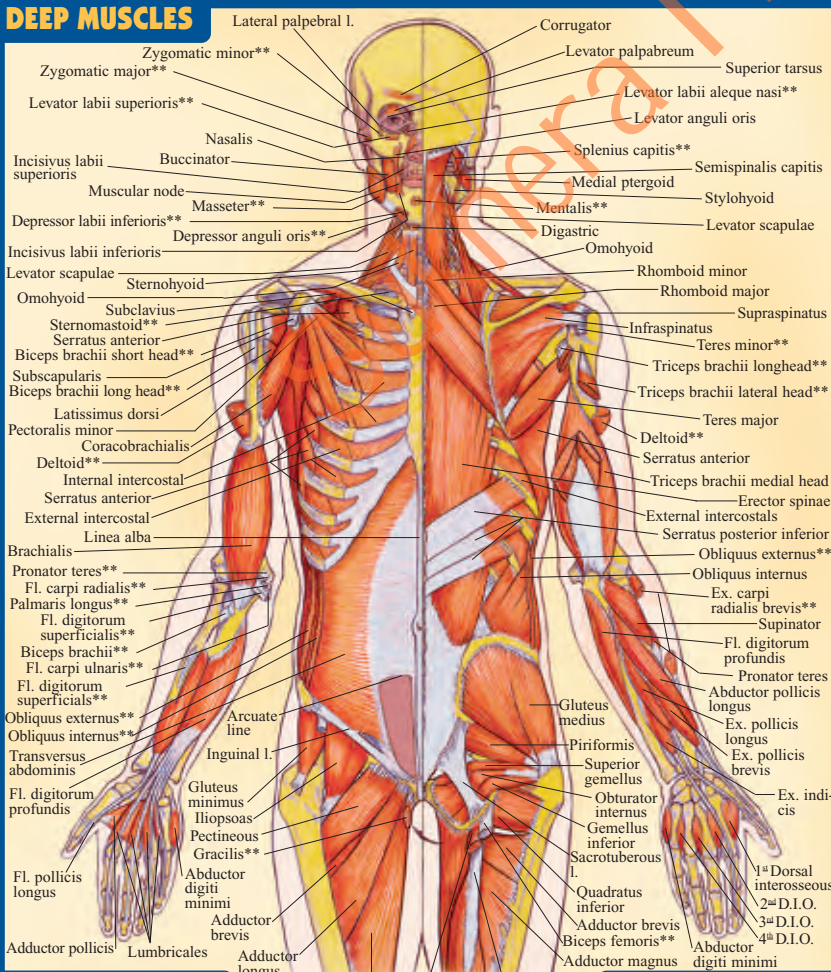


**ANTERIOR VIEW**

**LATERAL VIEW**

**POSTERIOR VIEW**

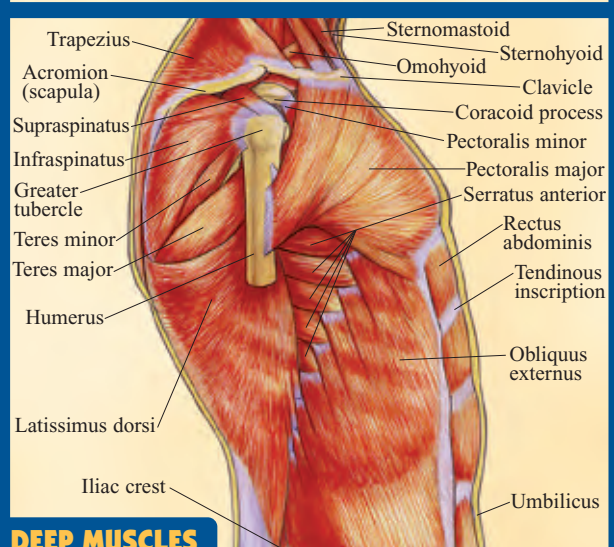
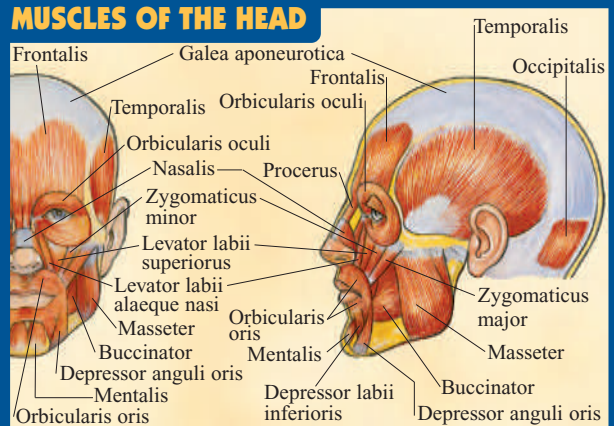
## DEEP MUSCLES



**ANTERIOR VIEW**

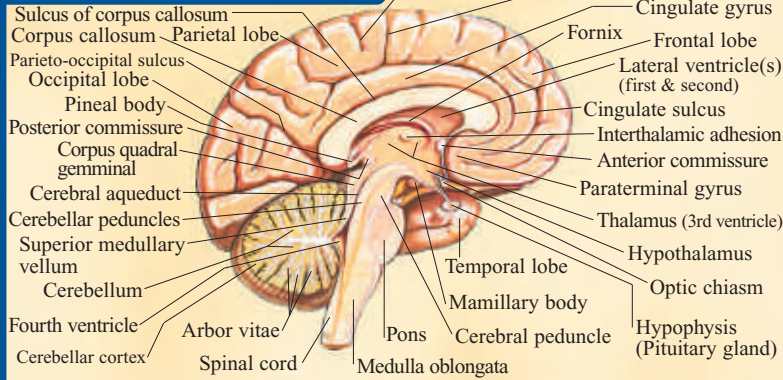
**POSTERIOR VIEW**

## MUSCLES OF THE HEAD

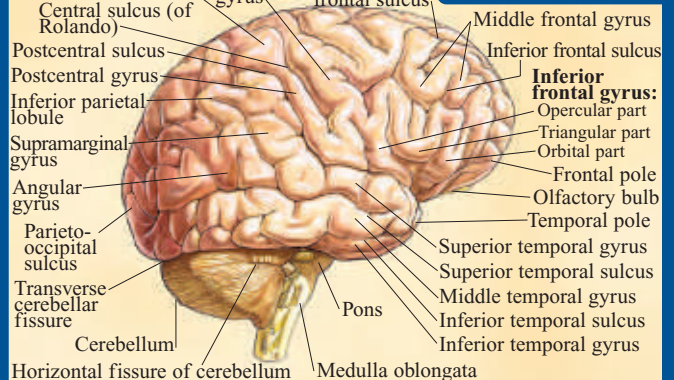


**DEEP MUSCLES LATERAL VIEW**

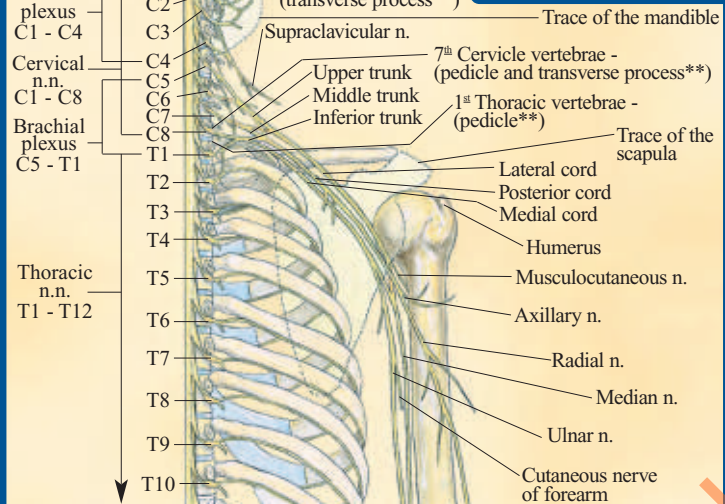
## BRAIN (SAGITTAL SECTION)



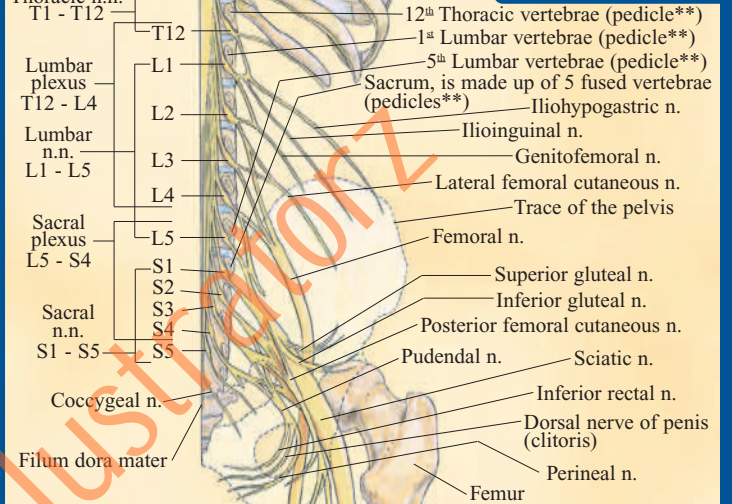
## SURFACE BRAIN



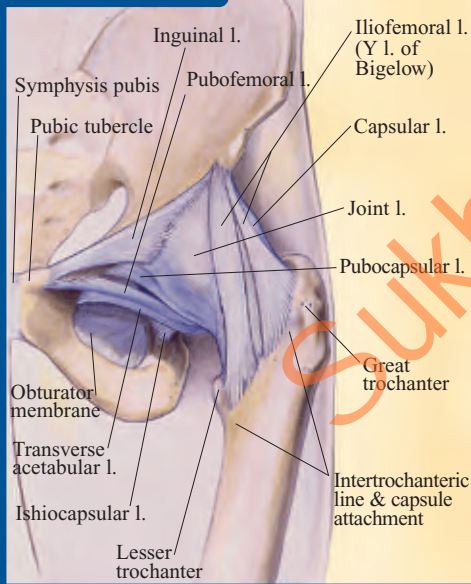
## BRACHIAL PLEXUS



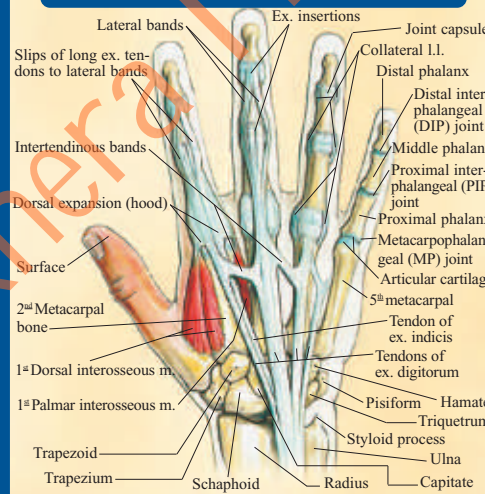
## SACRAL PLEXUS



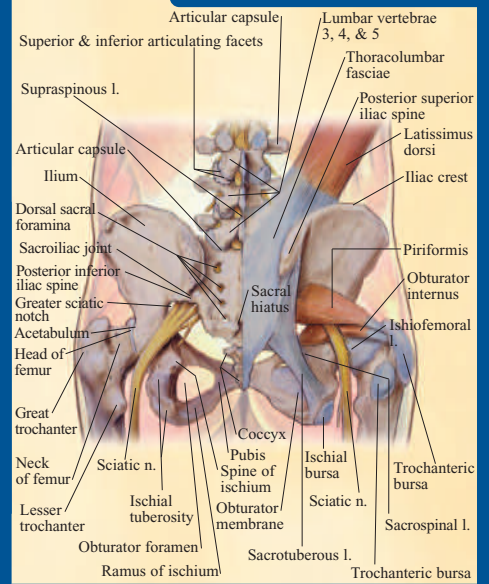
## HIP LIGAMENTS



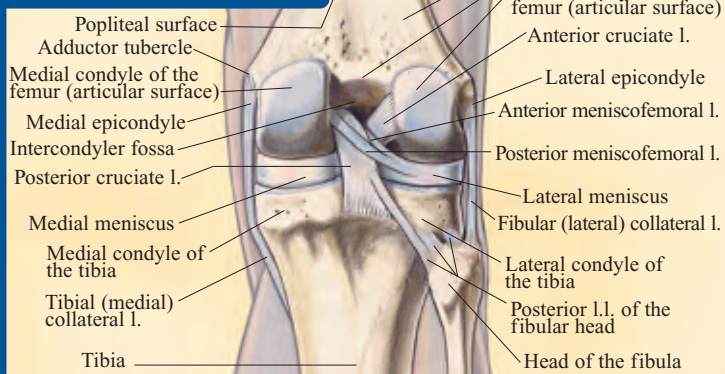
## COMPONENTS OF THE FINGER



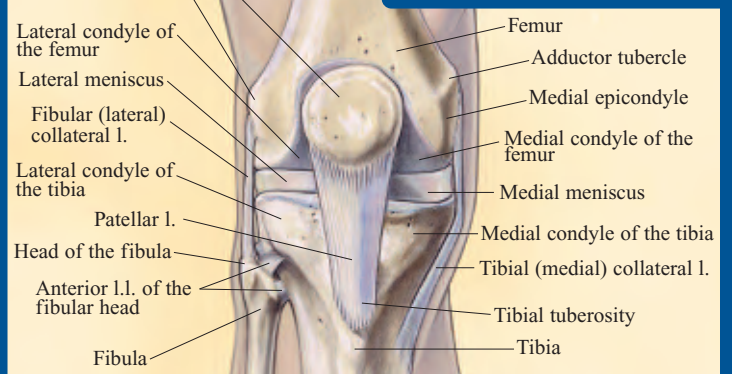
## HIP & SCIATIC NERVE



## KNEE LIGAMENTS BACK

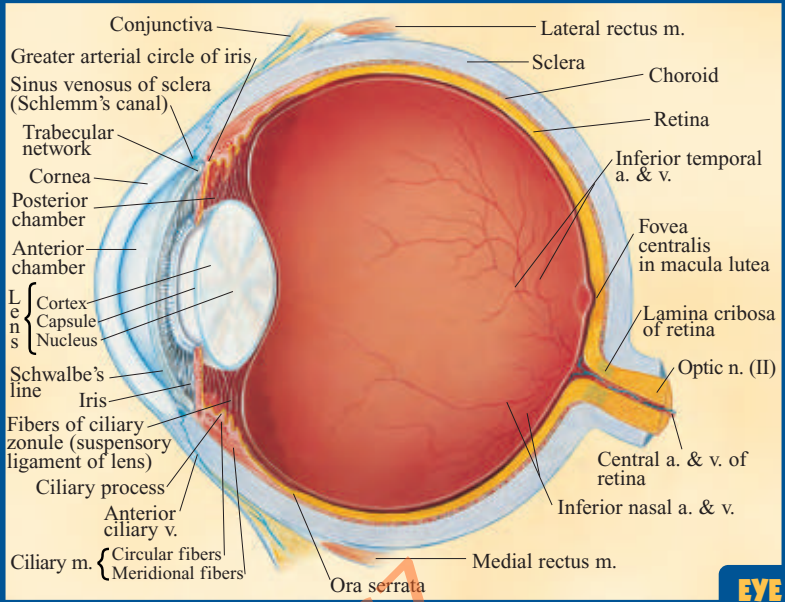
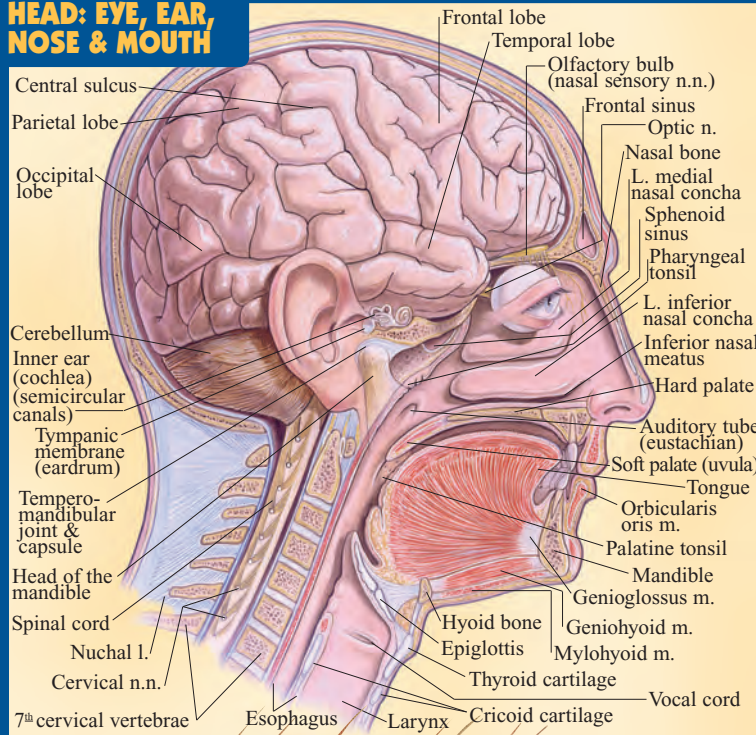


## KNEE LIGAMENTS FRONT

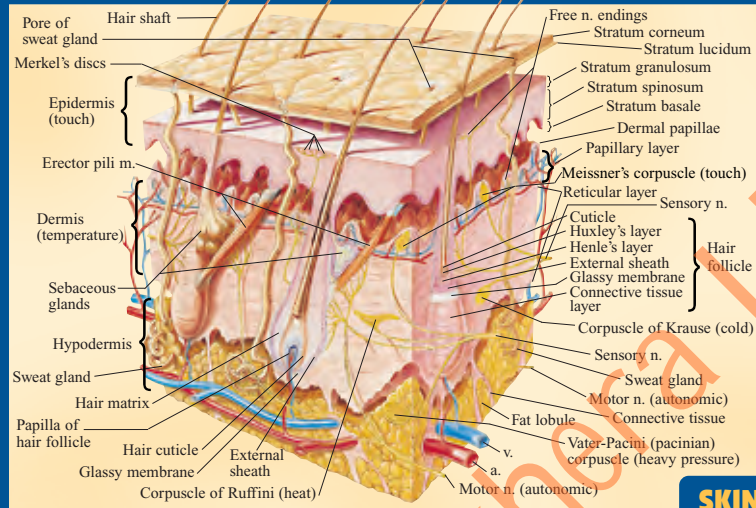




# HEAD: EYE, EAR, NOSE & MOUTH

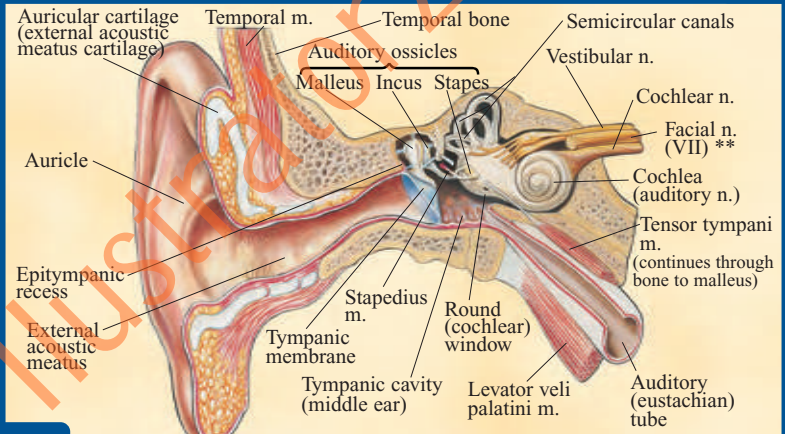
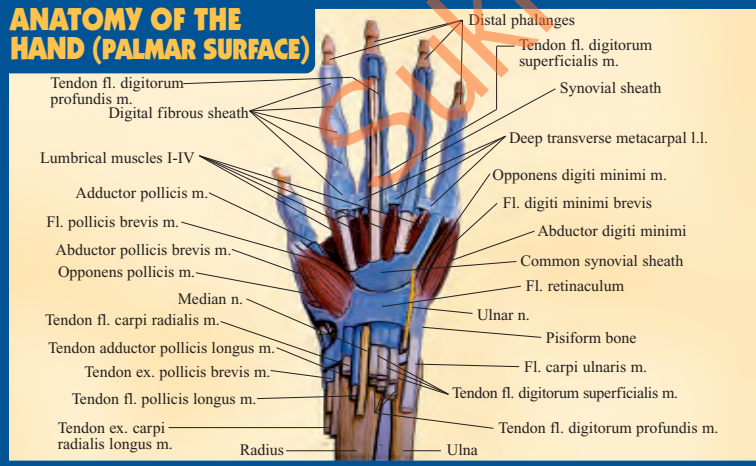


**EYE**

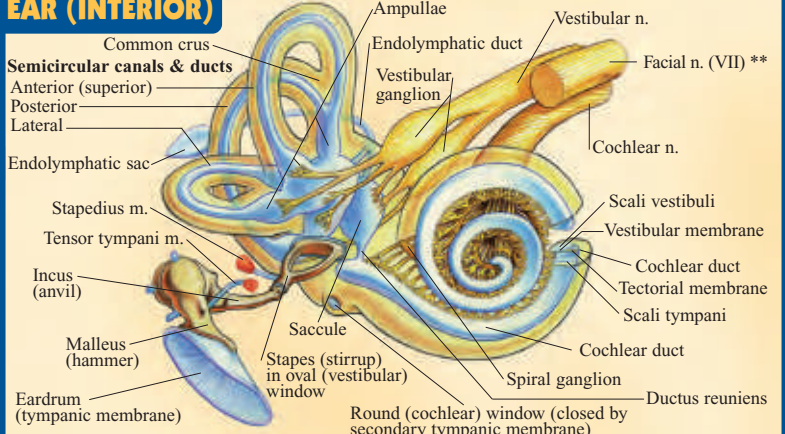


**SKIN**

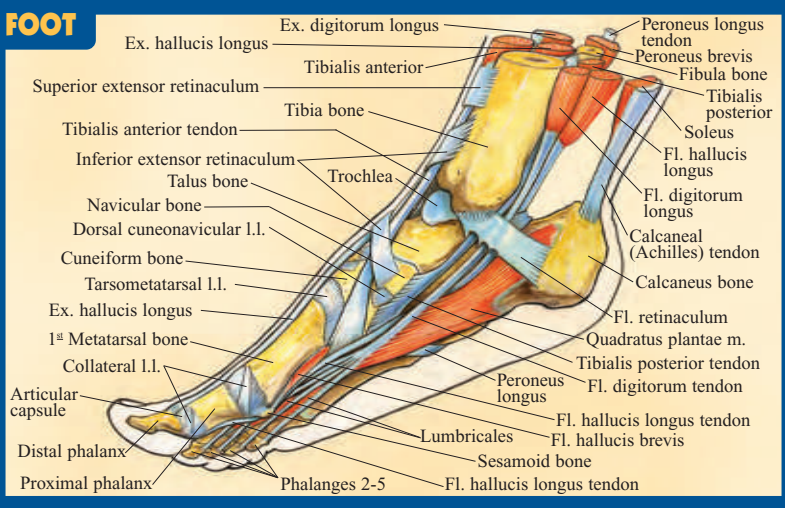
# ANATOMY OF THE HAND (PALMAR SURFACE)



# EAR (INTERIOR)



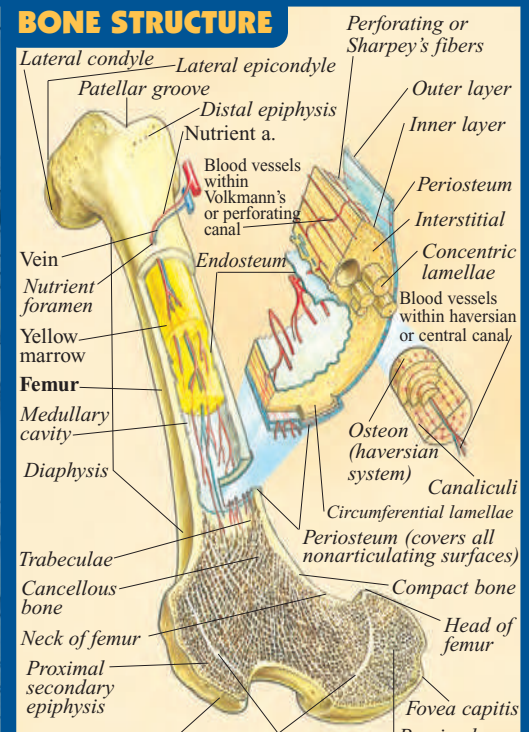
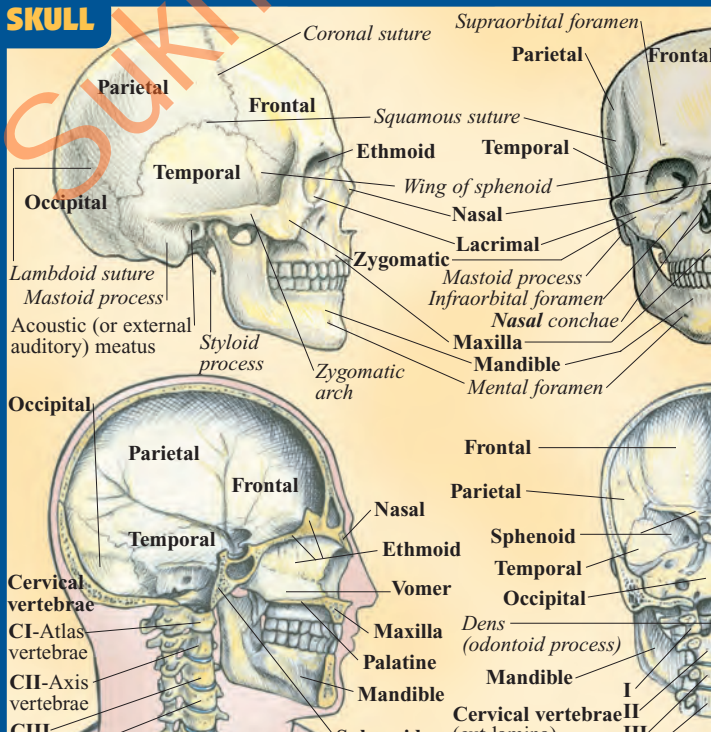
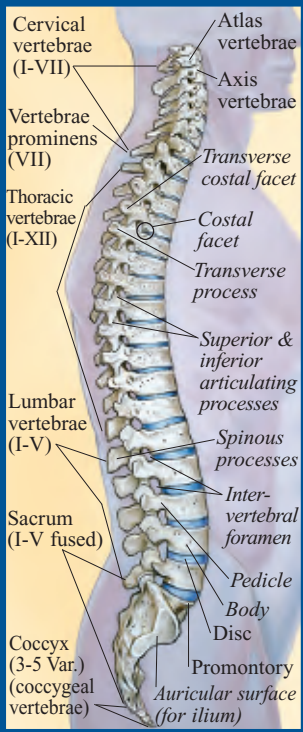
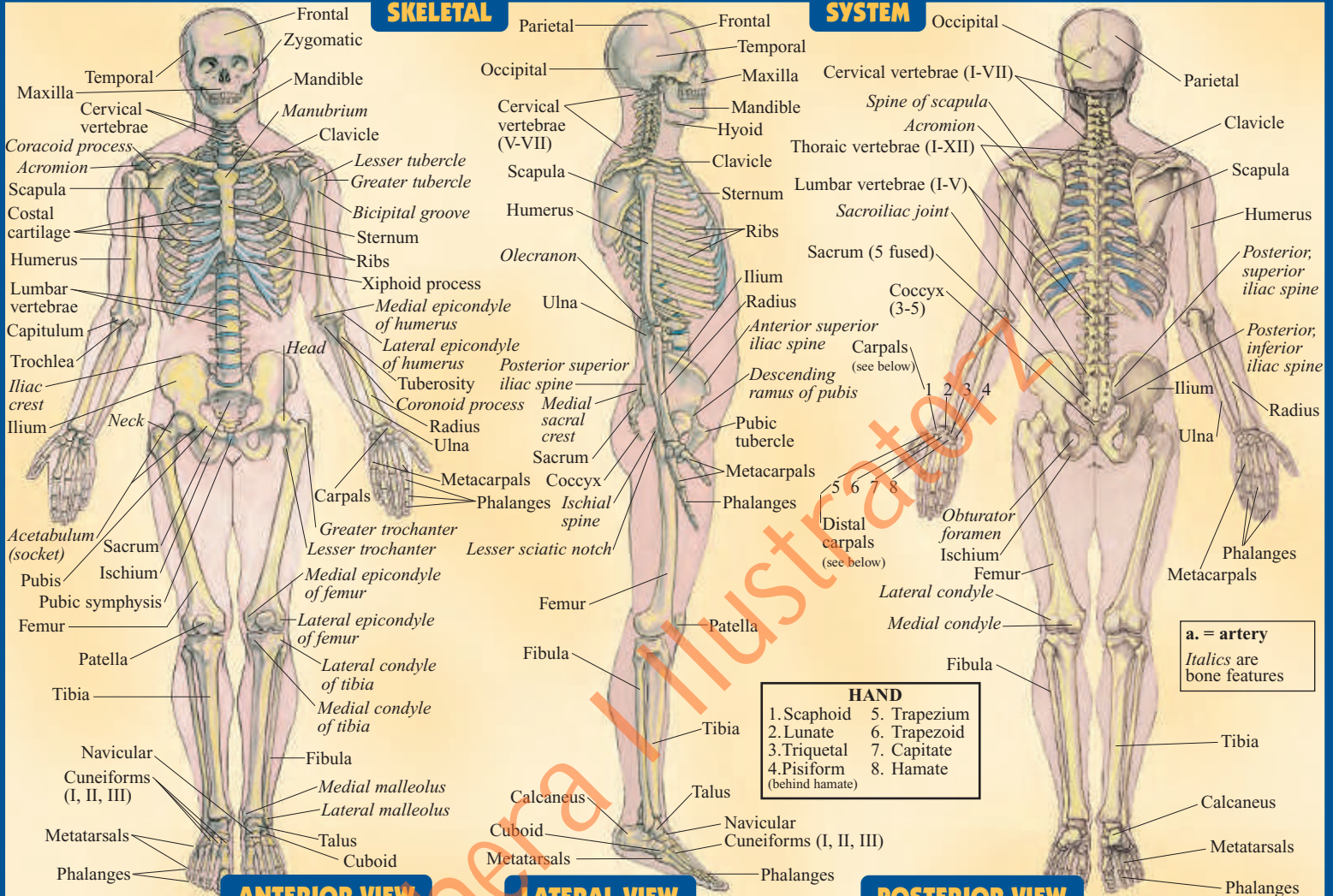
# FOOT



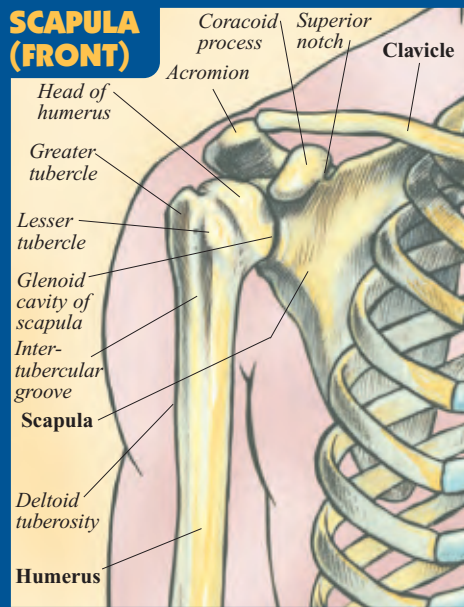
# SKELETAL SYSTEM

## SKELETAL

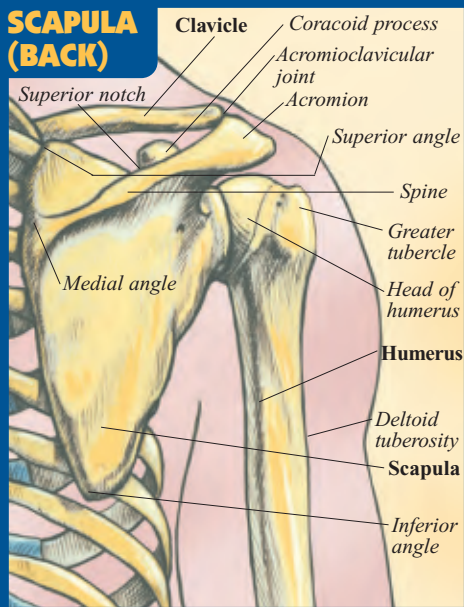
## SYSTEM



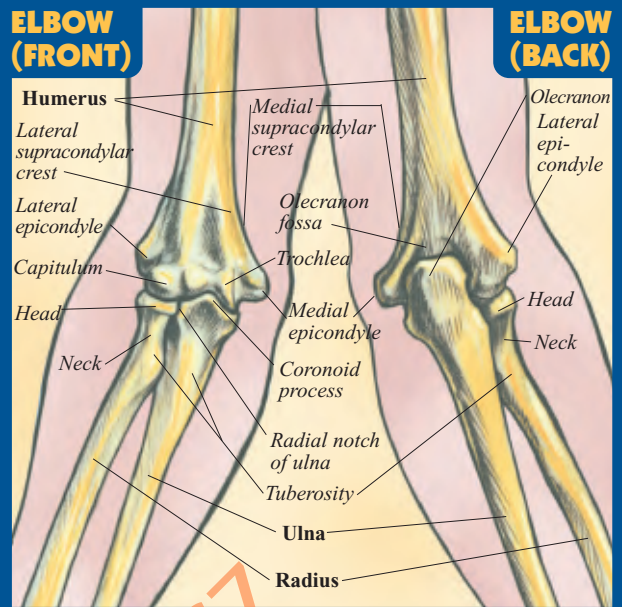
### SCAPULA (FRONT)



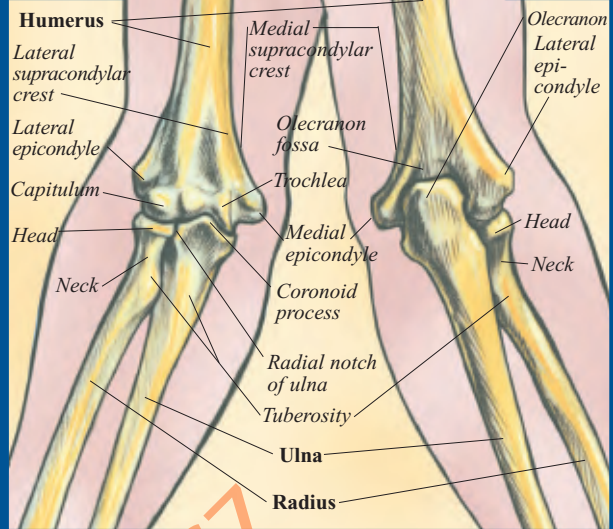
### SCAPULA (BACK)



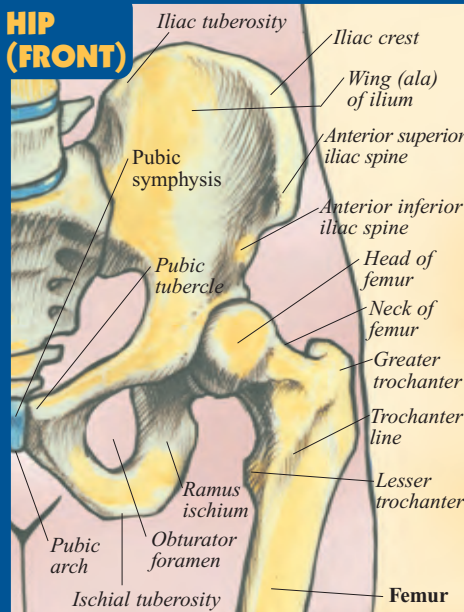
### ELBOW (FRONT)



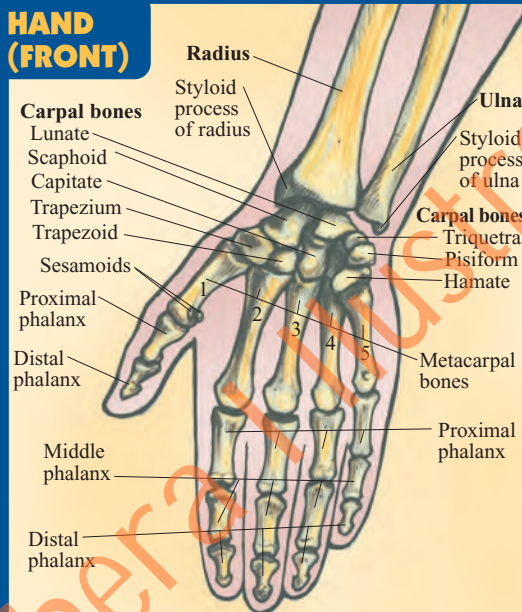
### ELBOW (BACK)



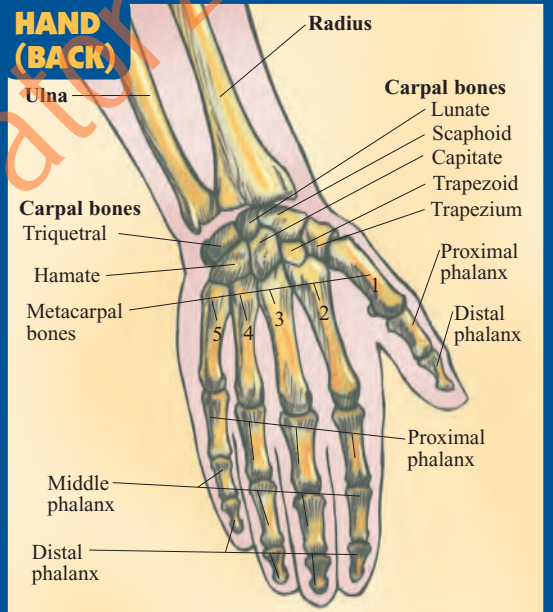
### HIP (FRONT)



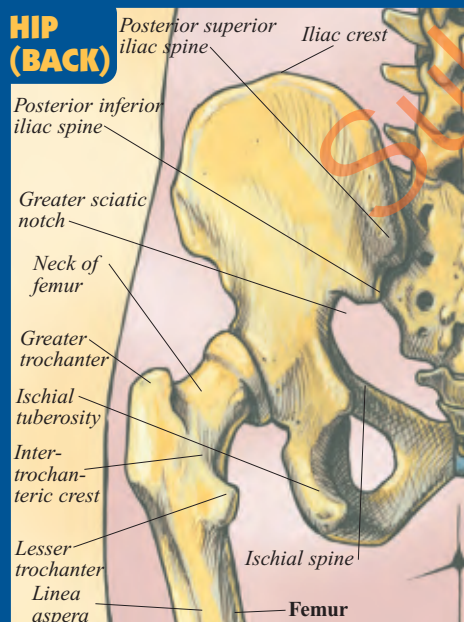
### HAND (FRONT)



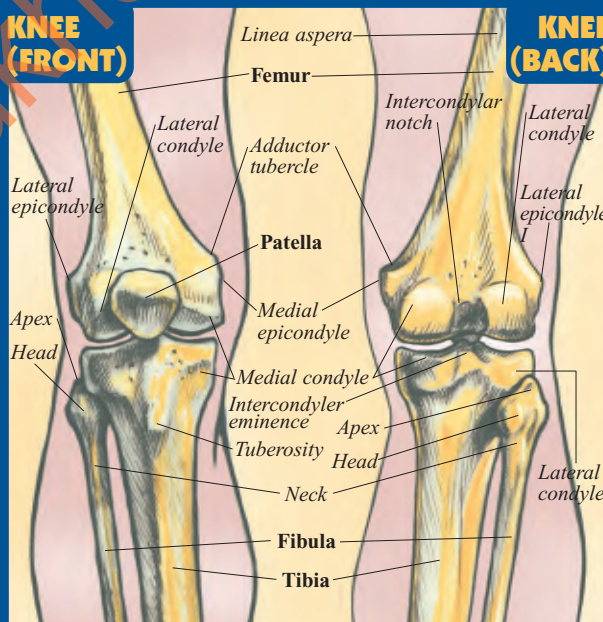
### HAND (BACK)



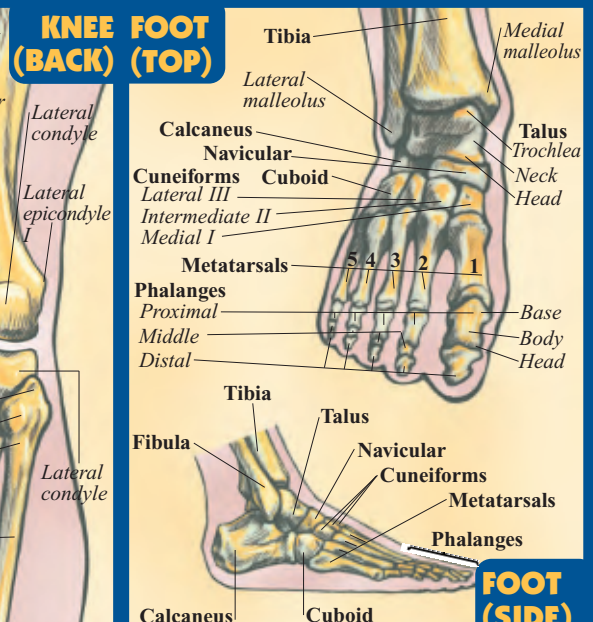
### HIP (BACK)



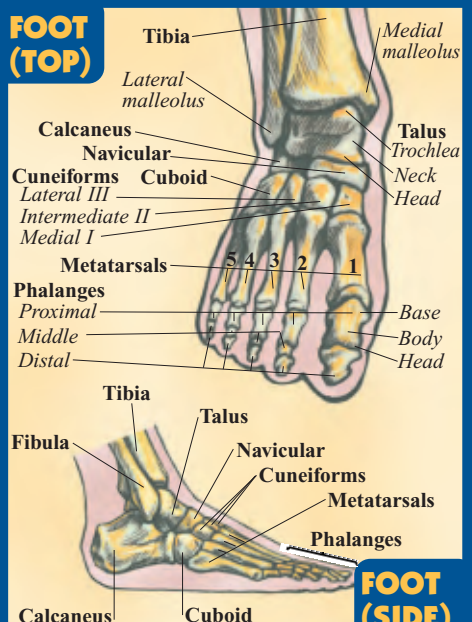
### KNEE (FRONT)



### KNEE (BACK)



### FOOT (SIDE)

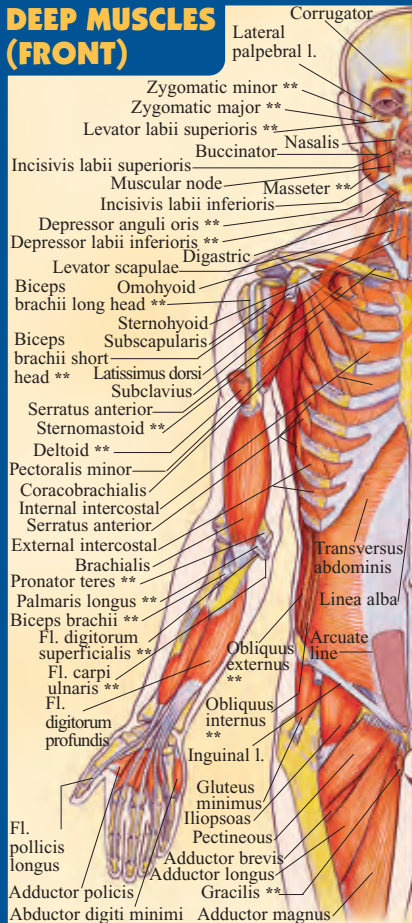


# MUSCULAR SYSTEM

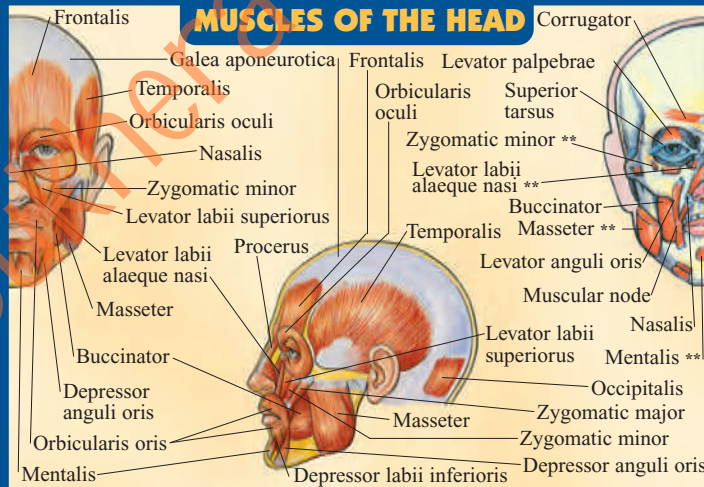
## MUSCULAR SYSTEM



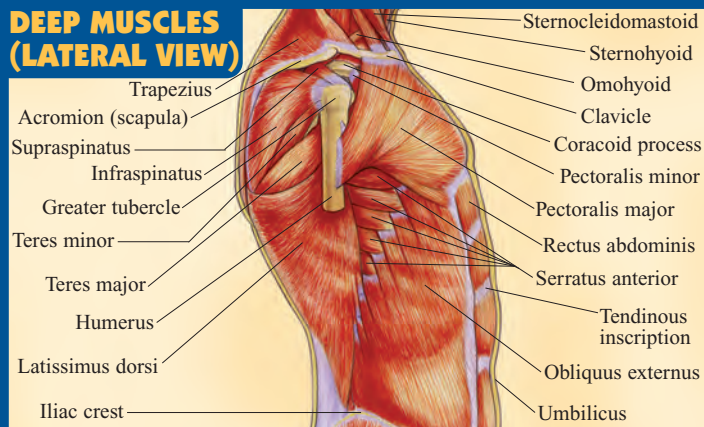
## DEEP MUSCLES (FRONT)



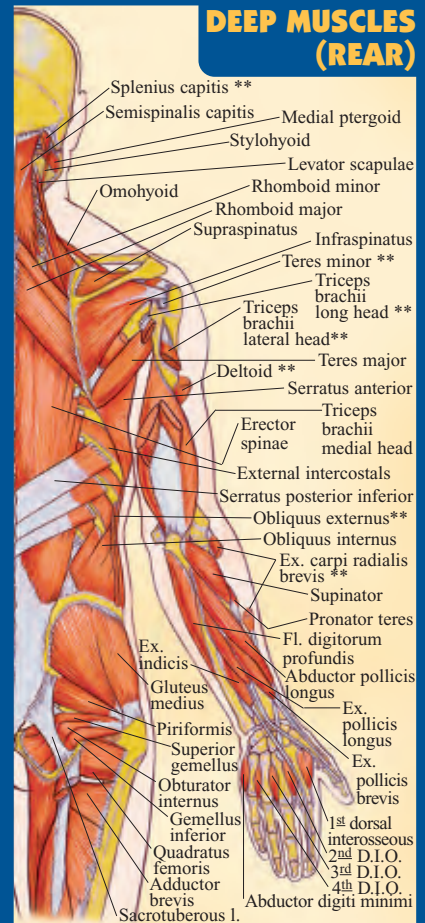
## MUSCLES OF THE HEAD



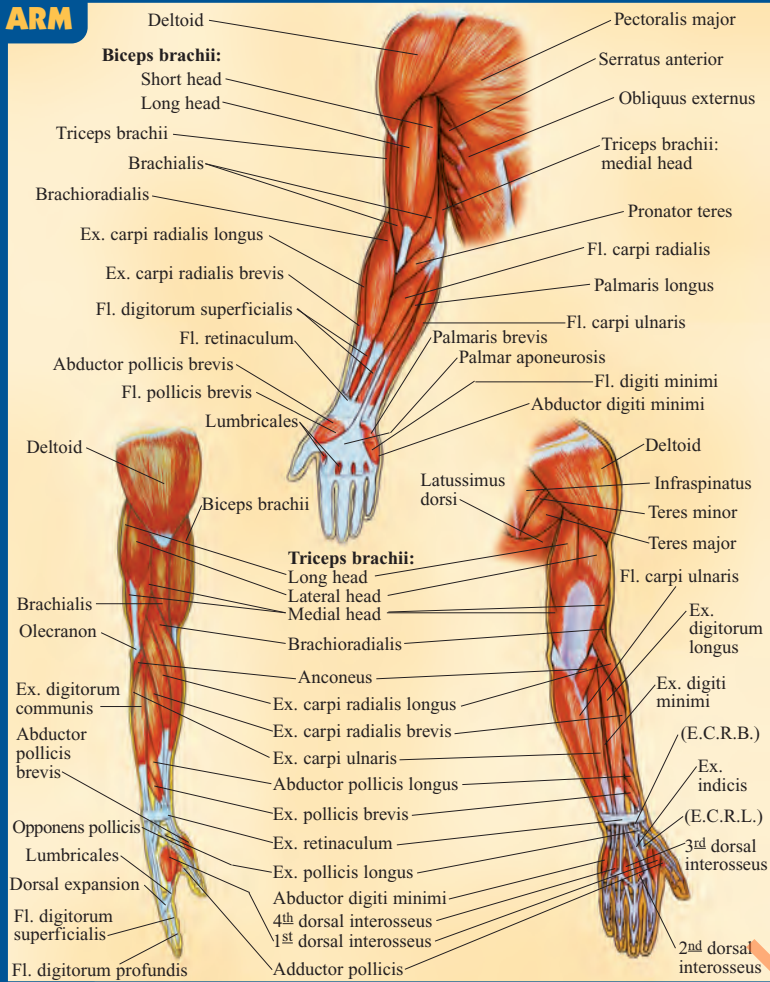
## DEEP MUSCLES (LATERAL VIEW)



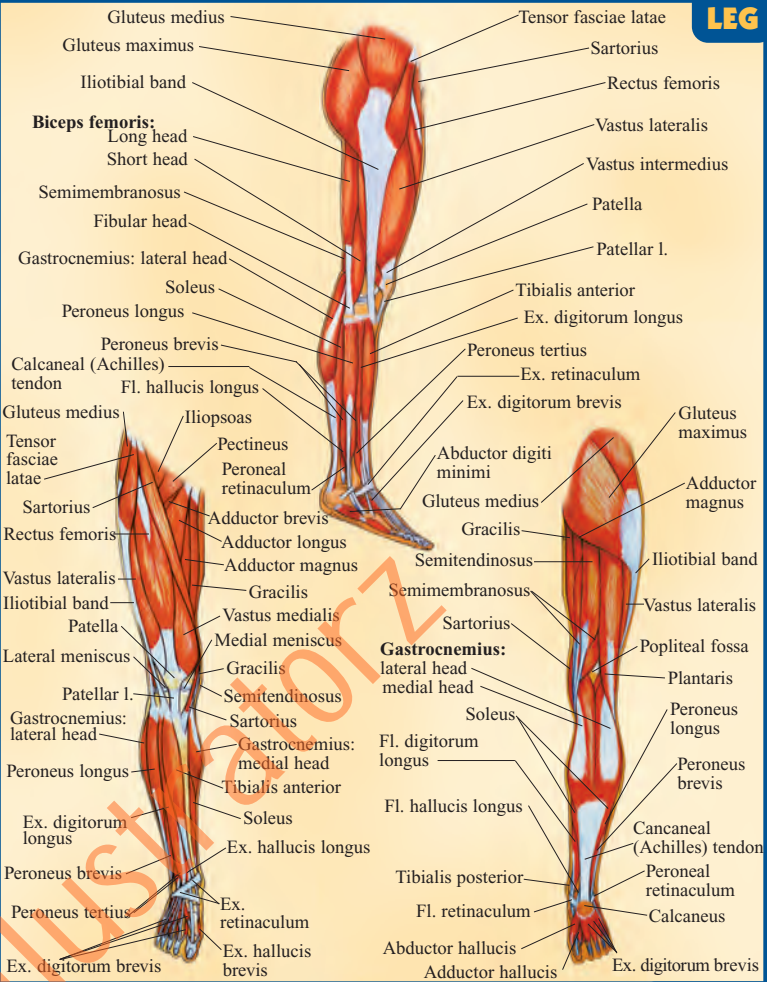
## DEEP MUSCLES (REAR)



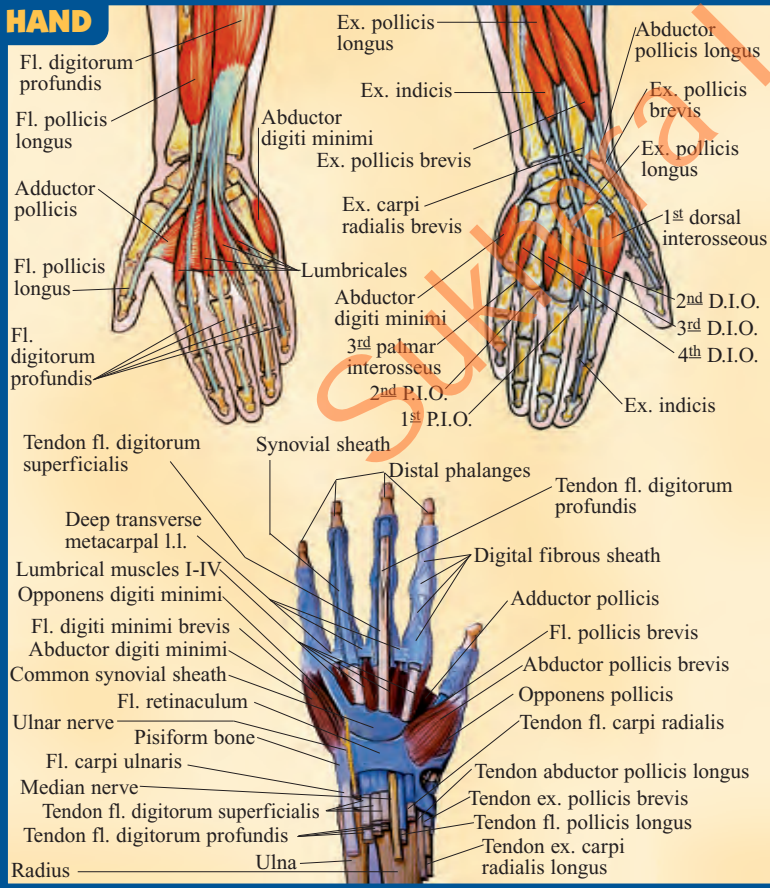
**ARM**



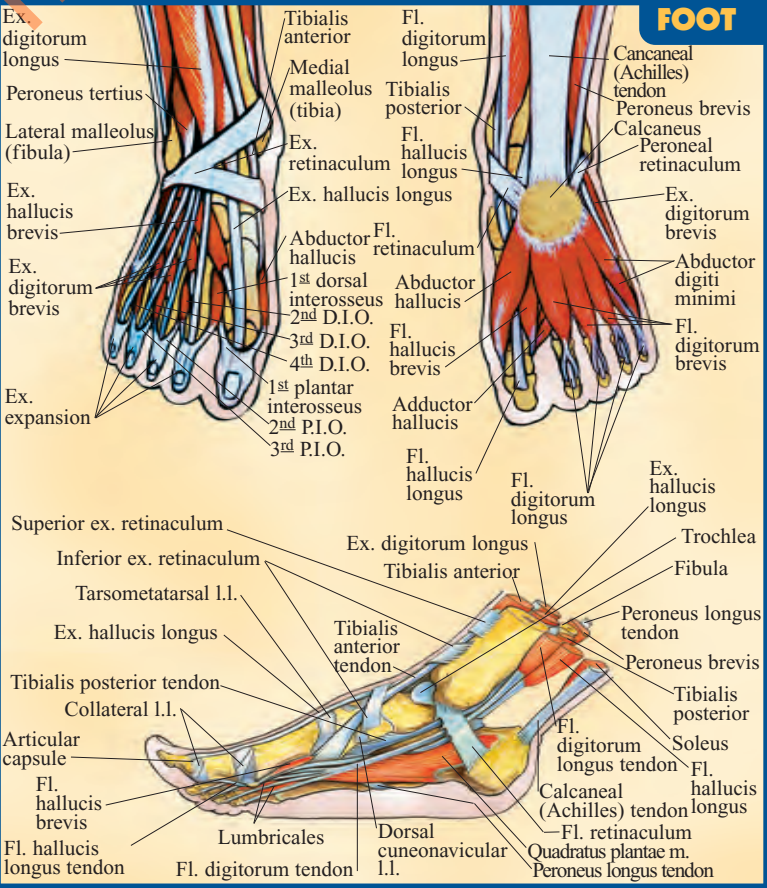
**LEG**



**HAND**



**FOOT**

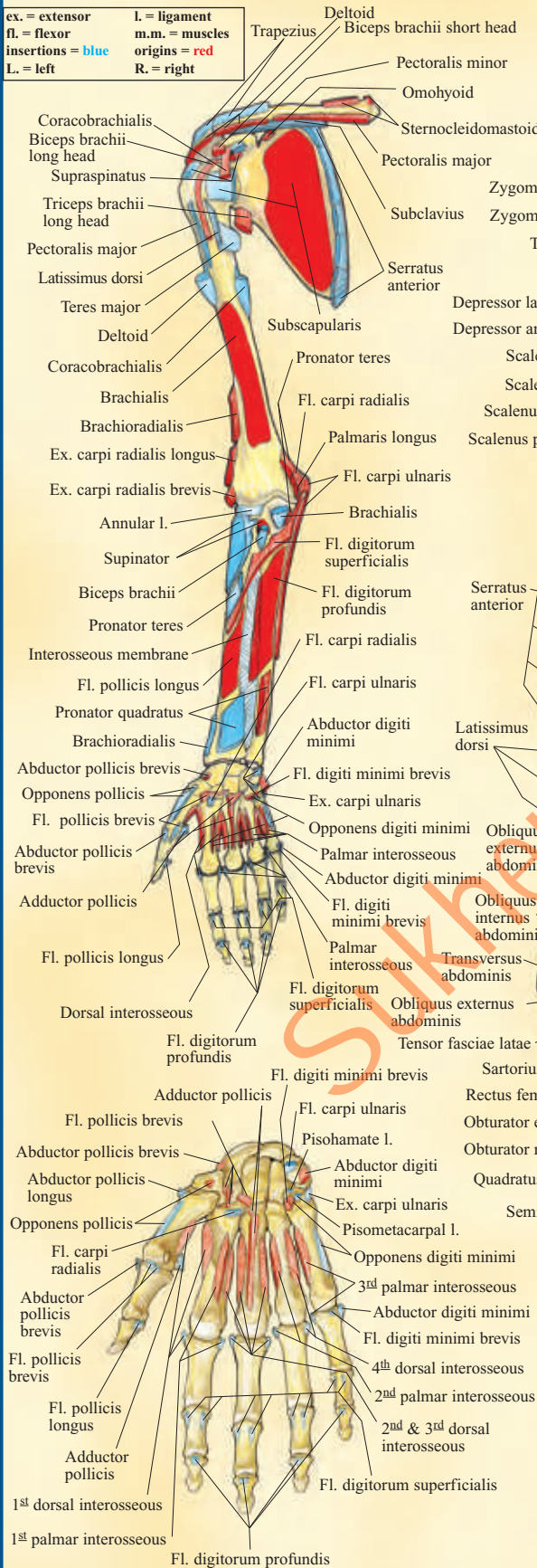


# MUSCULAR ORIGINS & INSERTIONS

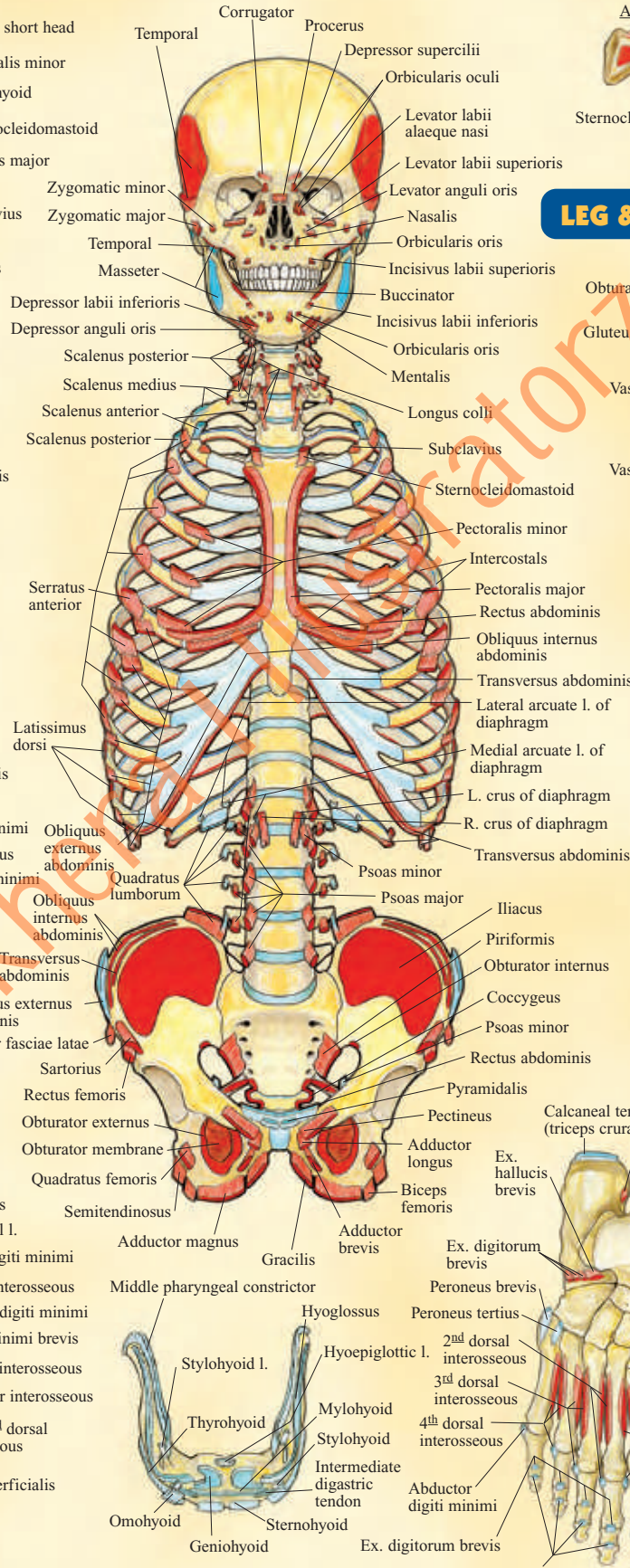
## ARM (ANTERIOR VIEW)

ex. = extensor  
fl. = flexor  
insertions = blue  
L. = left

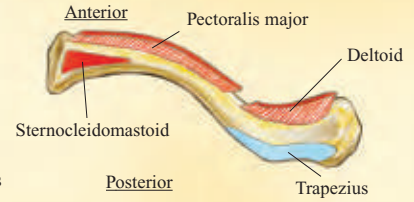
l. = ligament  
m.m. = muscle  
origins = red  
R. = right



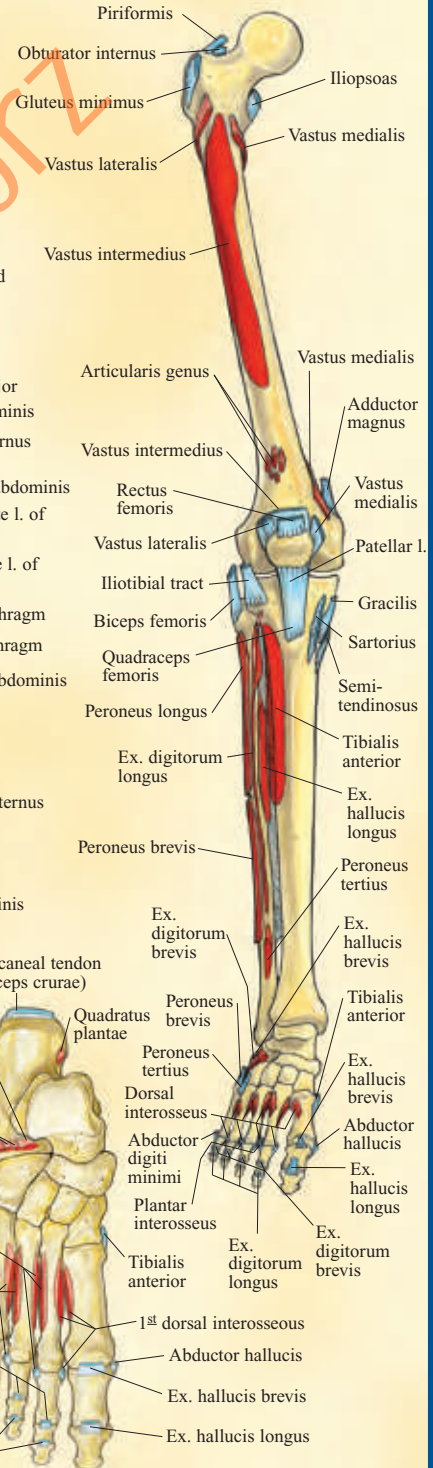
## HEAD & TRUNK (ANTERIOR VIEW)



## CLAVICLE (SUPERIOR VIEW)



## LEG & FOOT (ANTERIOR VIEW)



## HAND (PALMAR VIEW)



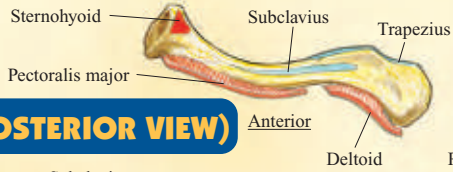
## HYOID BONE (SUPERIOR VIEW)



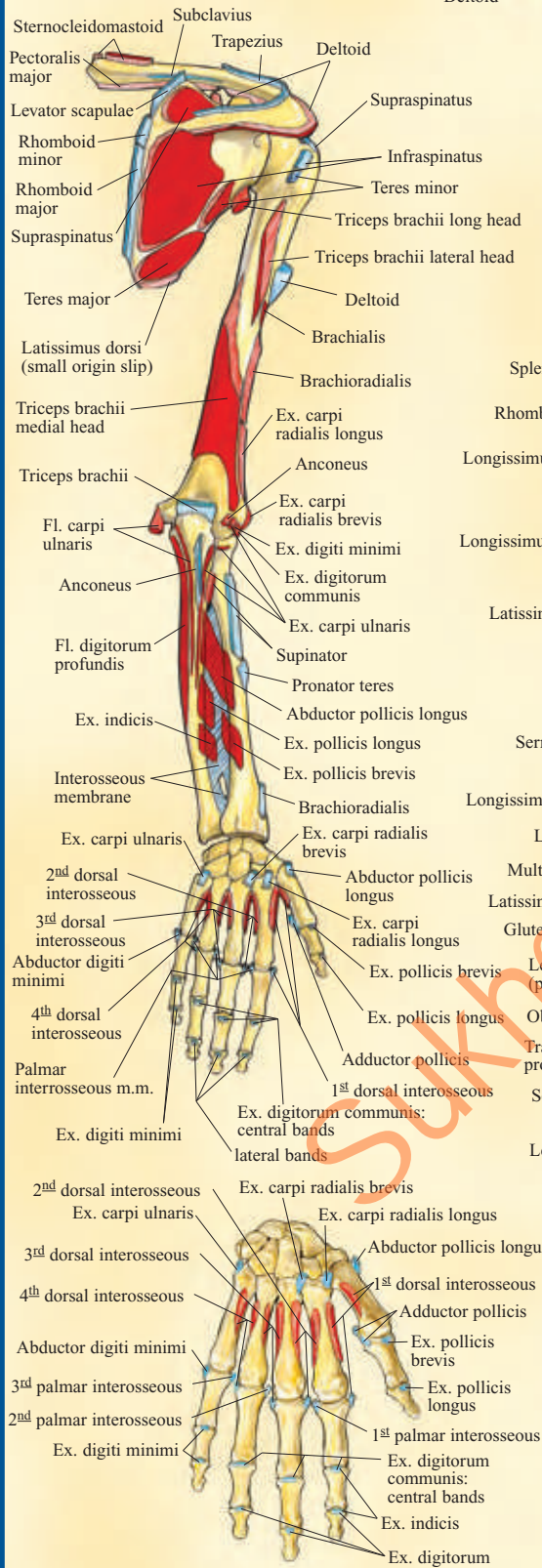
## FOOT (DORSAL VIEW)



# CLAVICLE (INFERIOR VIEW)



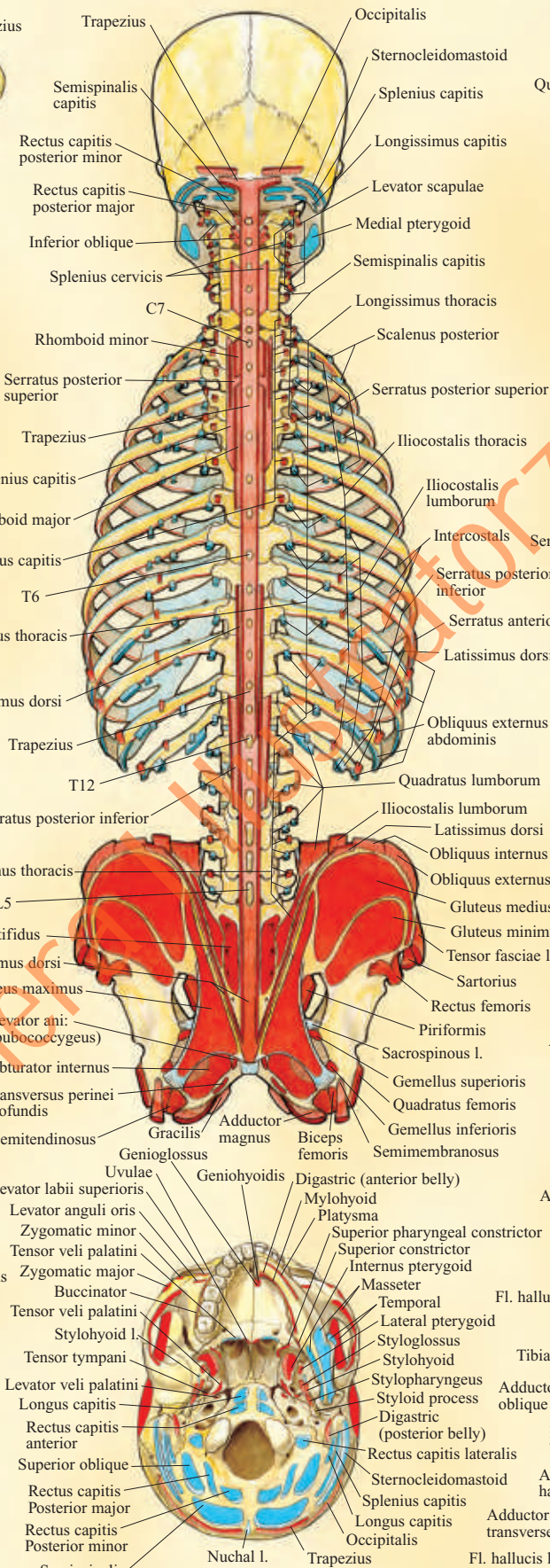
# ARM (POSTERIOR VIEW)



# HAND (DORSAL VIEW)



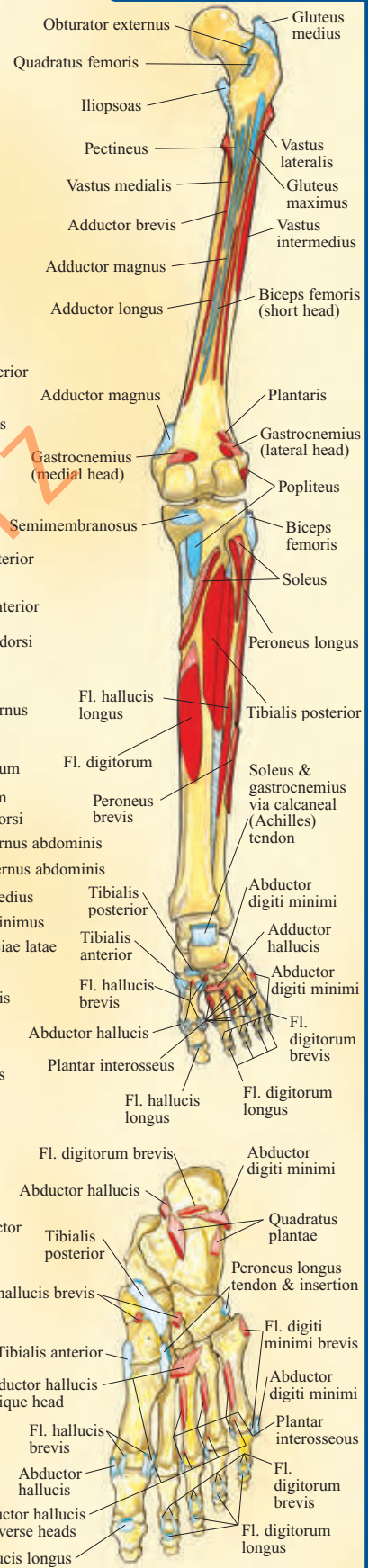
# HEAD & TRUNK (POSTERIOR VIEW)



# BASE OF SKULL



# LEG & FOOT (POSTERIOR VIEW)



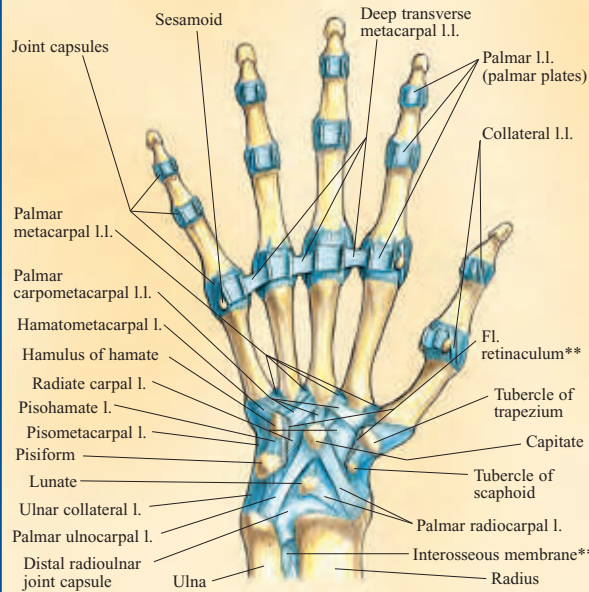
# FOOT (PLANTAR VIEW)



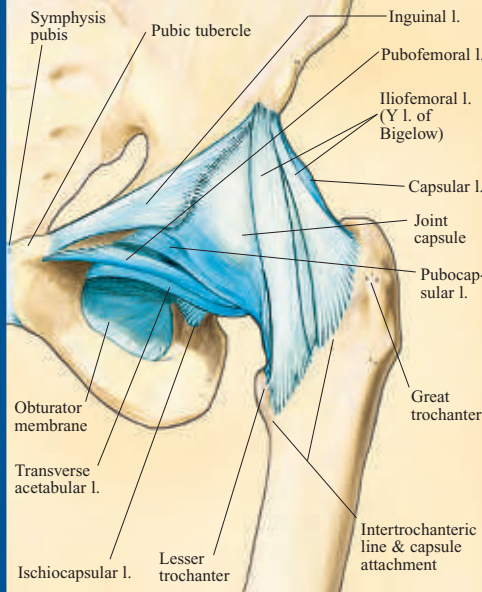




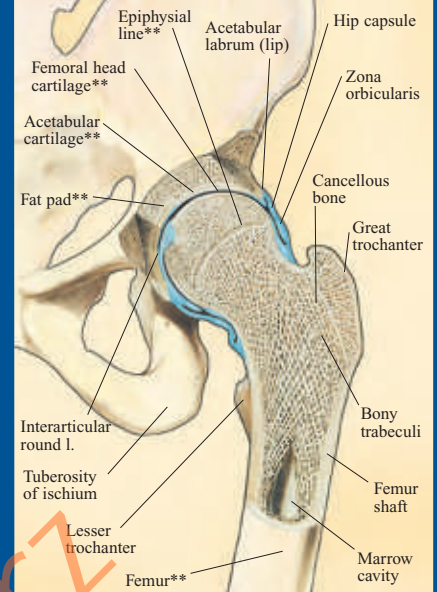
## WRIST & HAND (PALMAR VIEW)



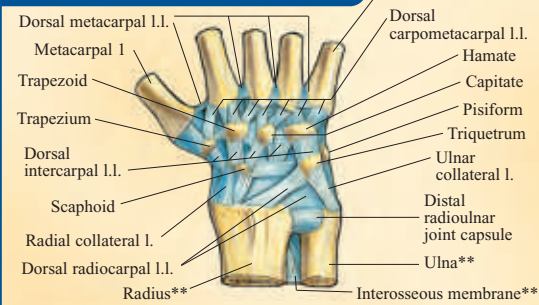
## HIP LIGAMENTS



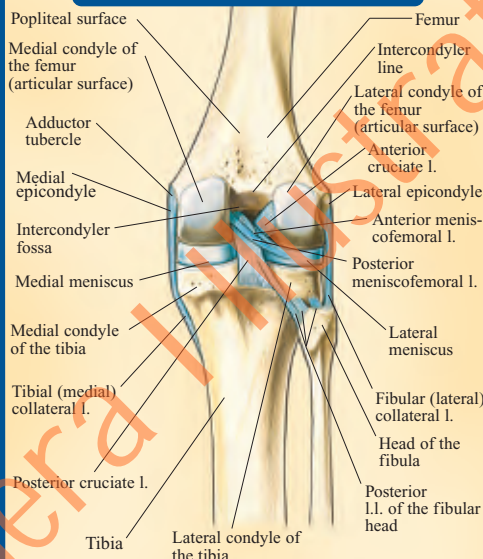
## HIP LIGAMENTS (OPENED)



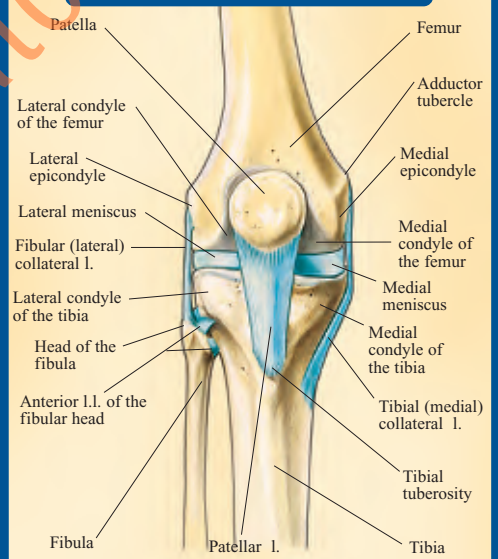
## WRIST (DORSAL VIEW)



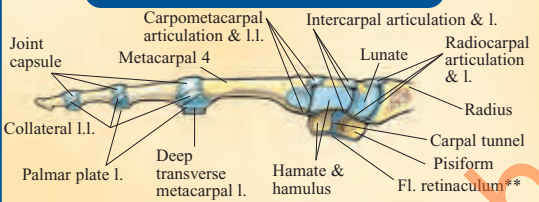
## KNEE LIGAMENTS (BACK)



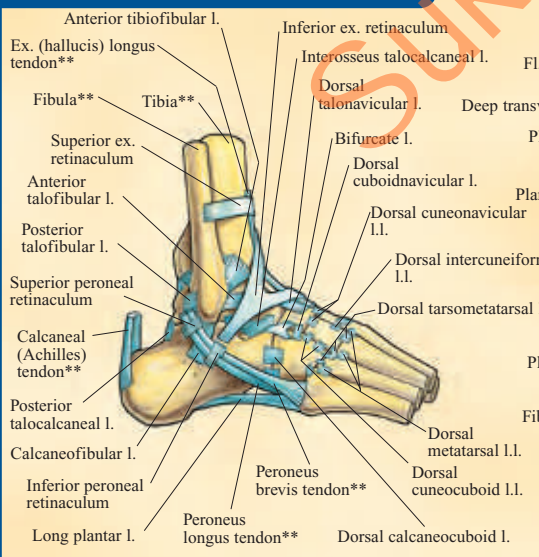
## KNEE LIGAMENTS (FRONT)



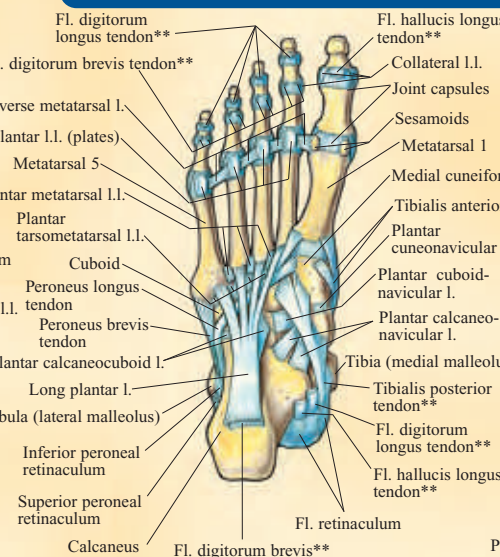
## FINGER (MEDIAL VIEW)



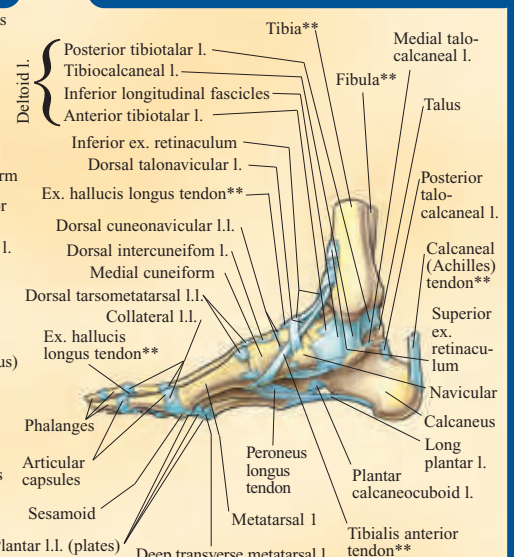
## RIGHT FOOT (LATERAL VIEW)



## RIGHT FOOT (INFERIOR VIEW)



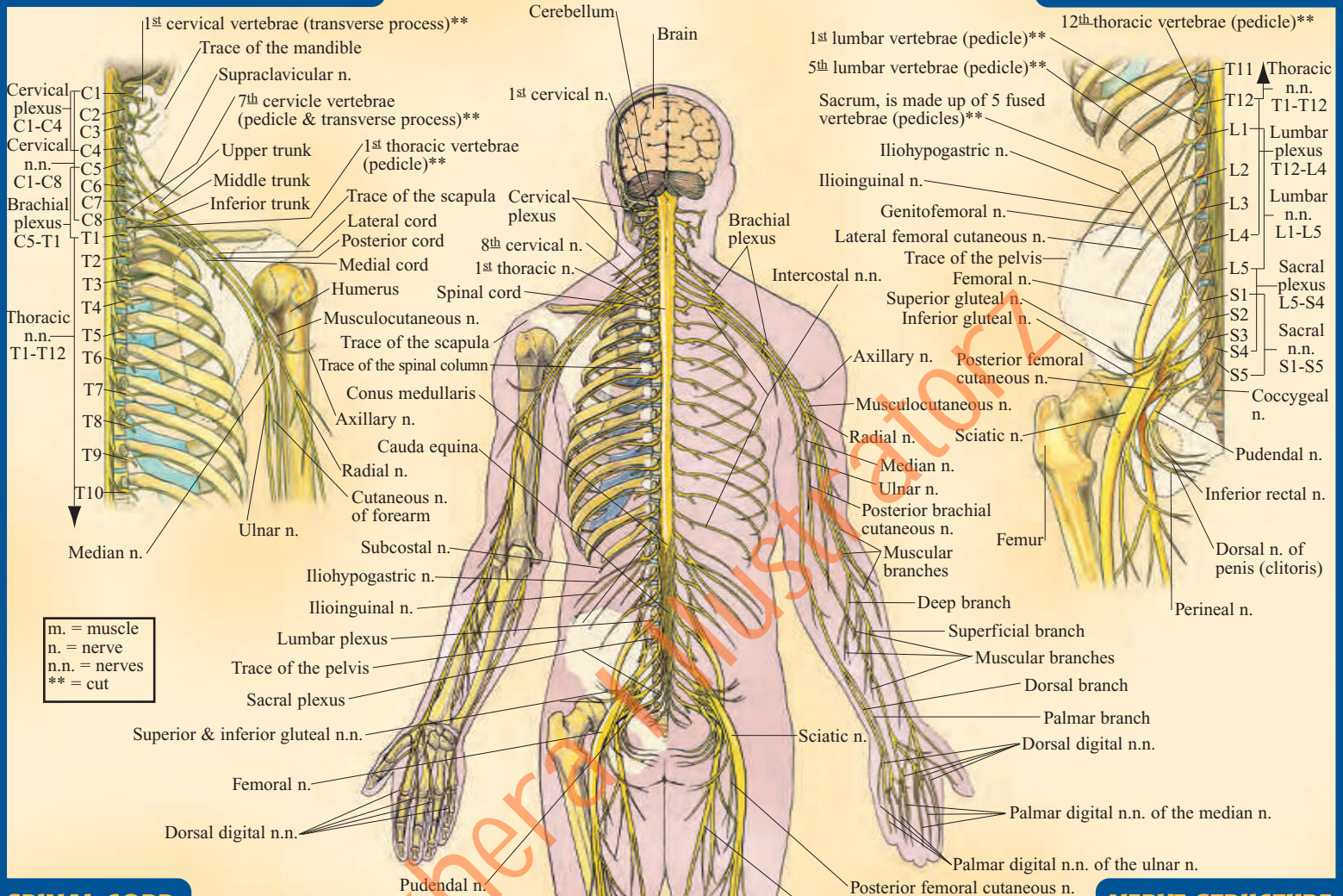
## RIGHT FOOT (MEDIAL VIEW)



# NERVOUS SYSTEM

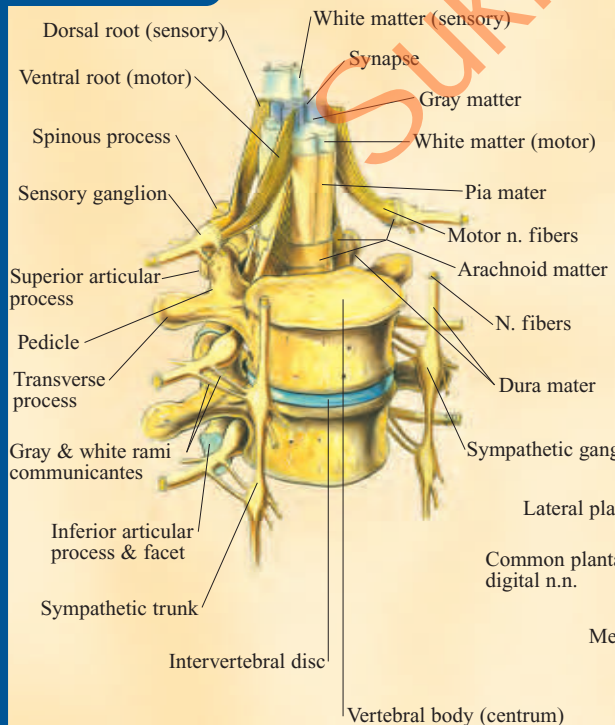
## CERVICOBACHIAL PLEXUS

## LUMBOSACRAL PLEXUS

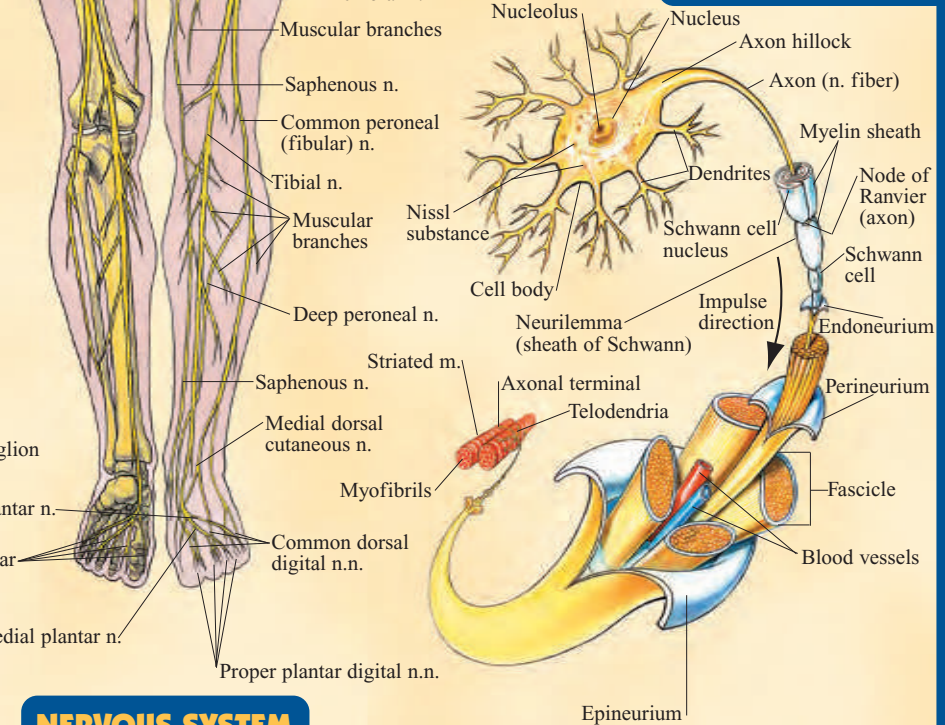


m. = muscle  
n. = nerve  
n.n. = nerves  
\*\* = cut

## SPINAL CORD



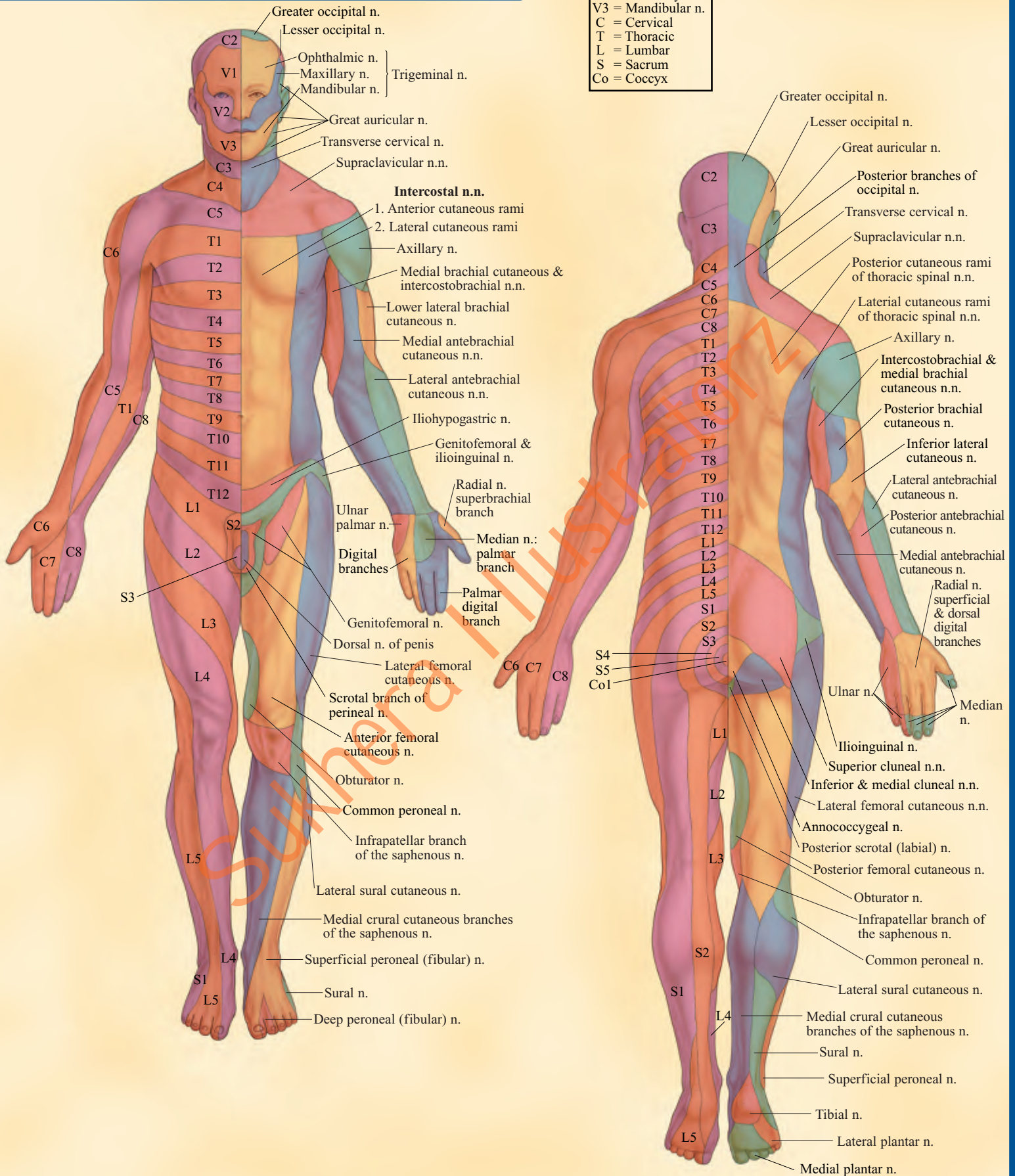
## NERVE STRUCTURE



## NERVOUS SYSTEM

# CUTANEOUS INNERVATION: DERMATOMES & PERIPHERAL NERVE DISTRIBUTIONS

V1 = Ophthalmic n.  
 V2 = Maxillary n.  
 V3 = Mandibular n.  
 C = Cervical  
 T = Thoracic  
 L = Lumbar  
 S = Sacrum  
 Co = Coccyx



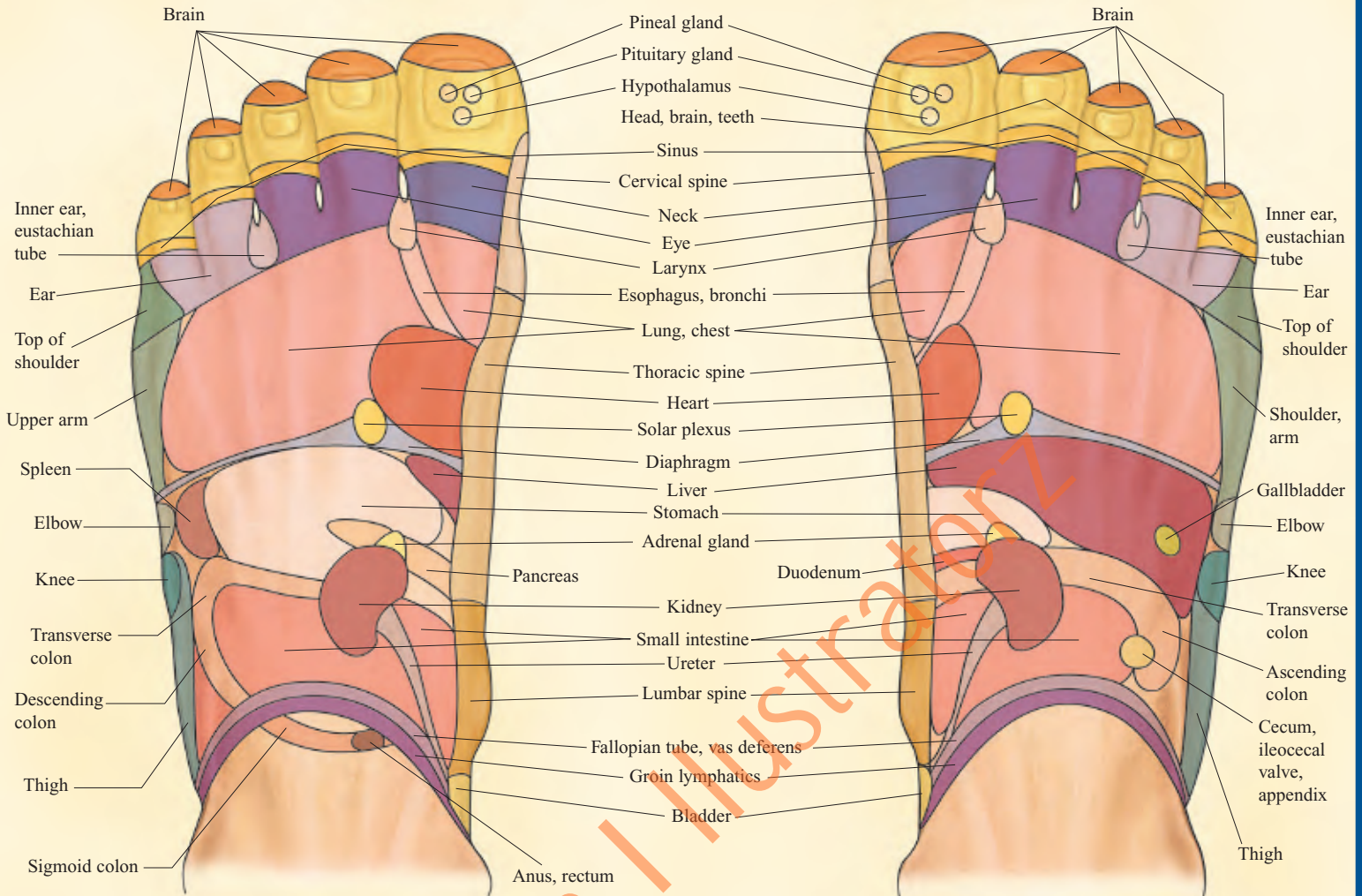




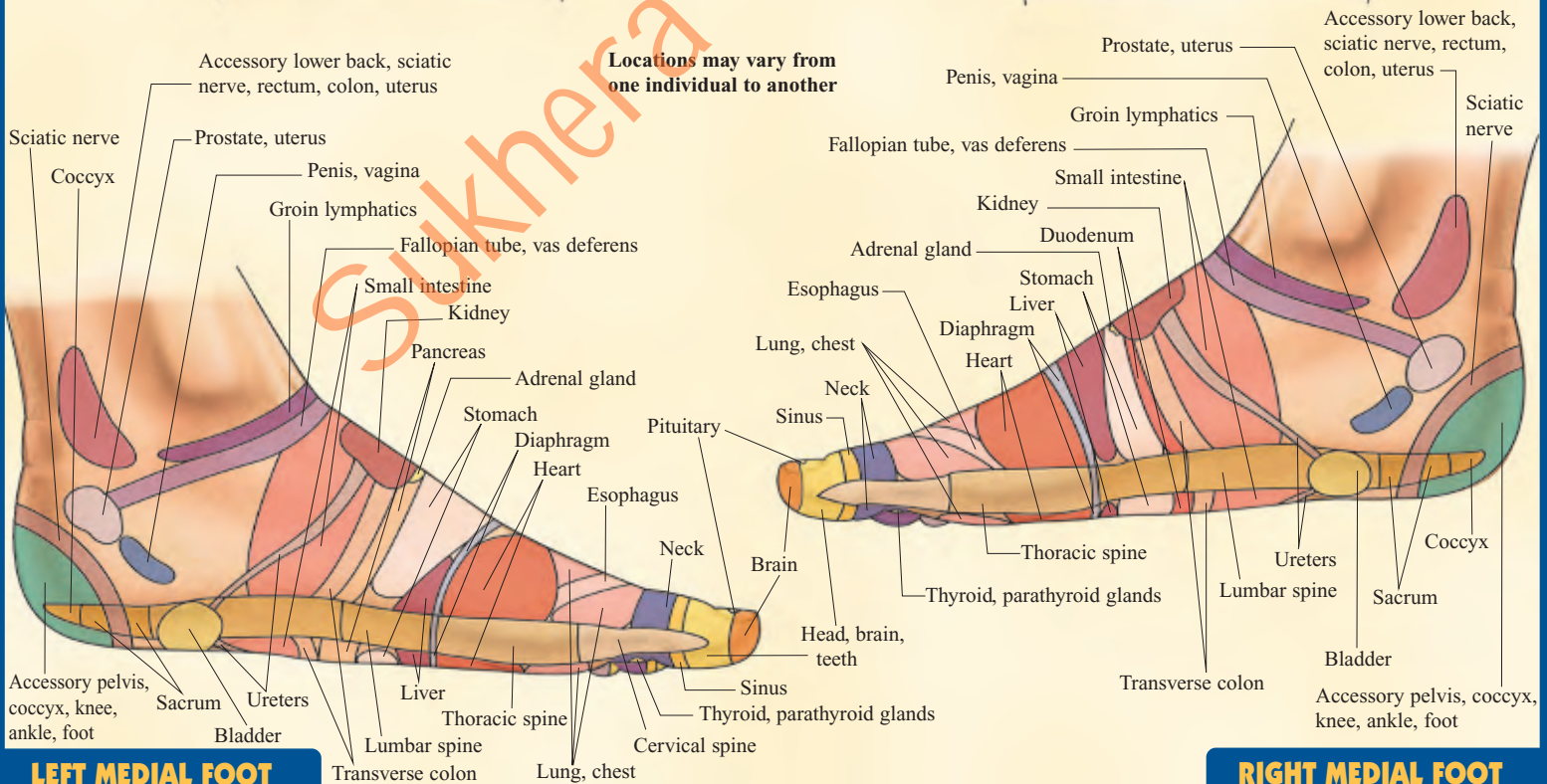


**LEFT DORSAL FOOT**

**RIGHT DORSAL FOOT**



**Locations may vary from one individual to another**



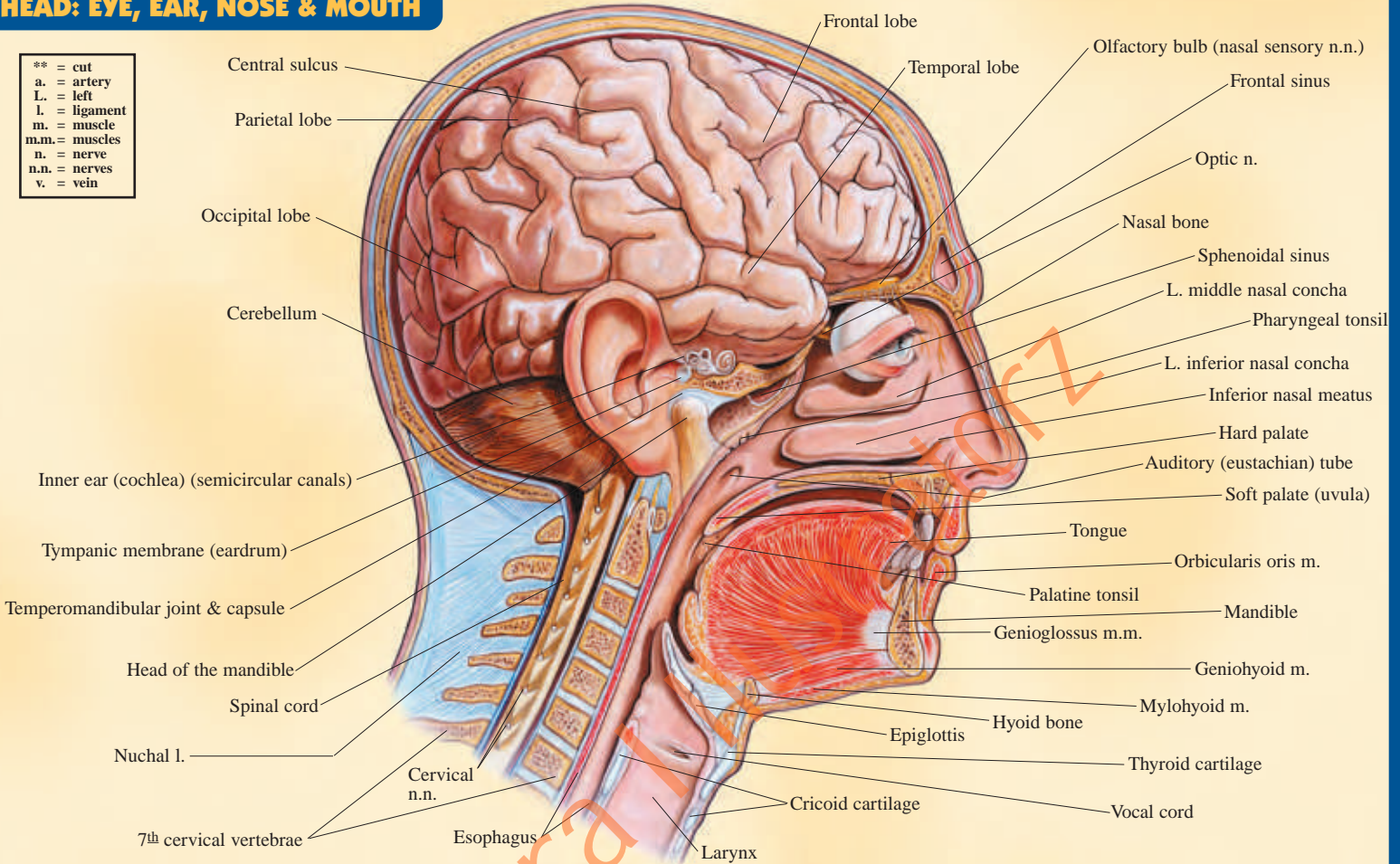
**LEFT MEDIAL FOOT**

**RIGHT MEDIAL FOOT**

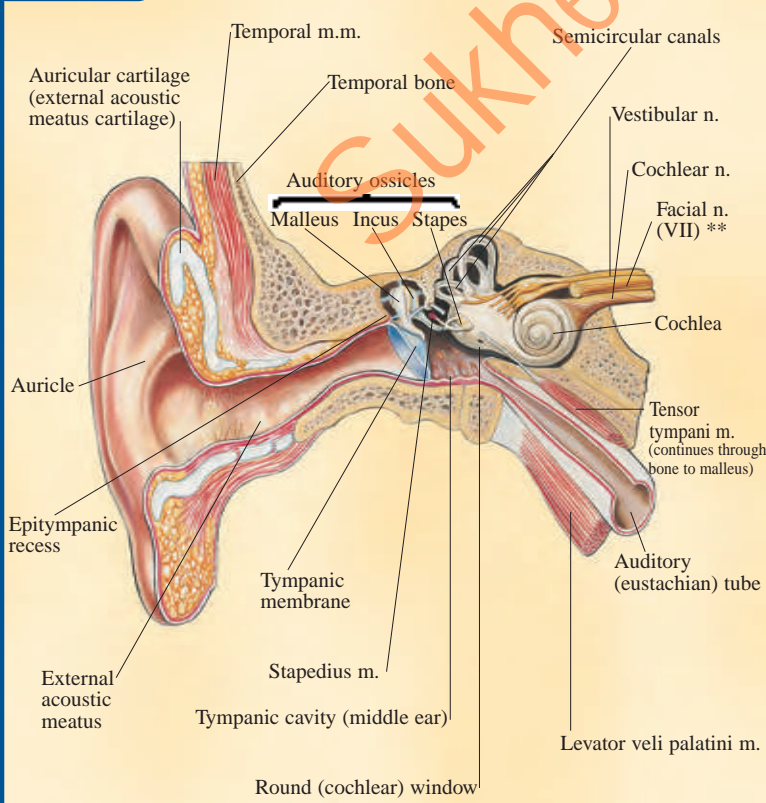
# THE SENSES

## HEAD: EYE, EAR, NOSE & MOUTH

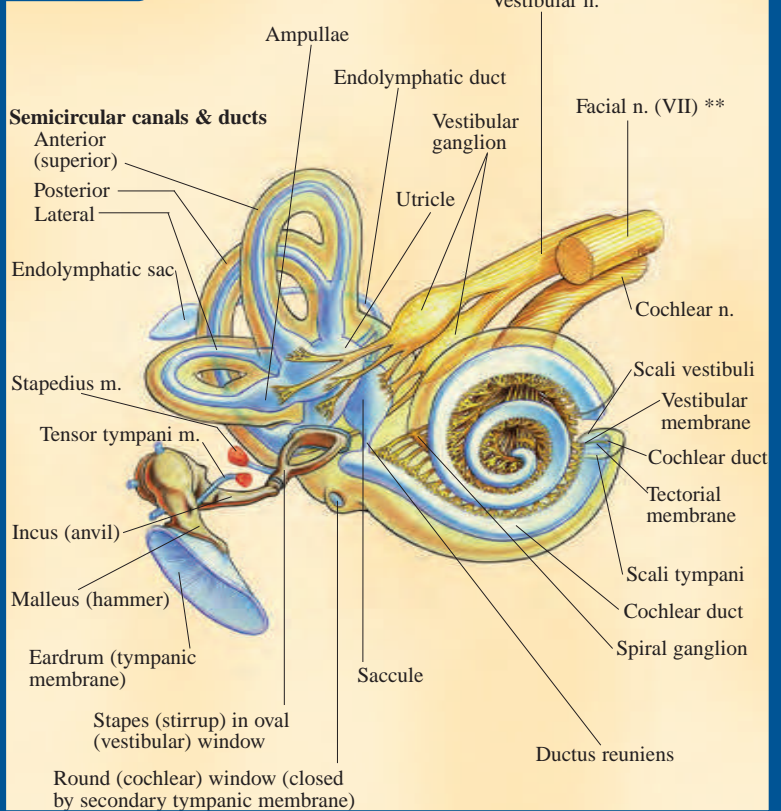
\*\* = cut  
a. = artery  
L. = left  
l. = ligament  
m. = muscle  
m.m. = muscles  
n. = nerve  
n.n. = nerves  
v. = vein



## HEARING

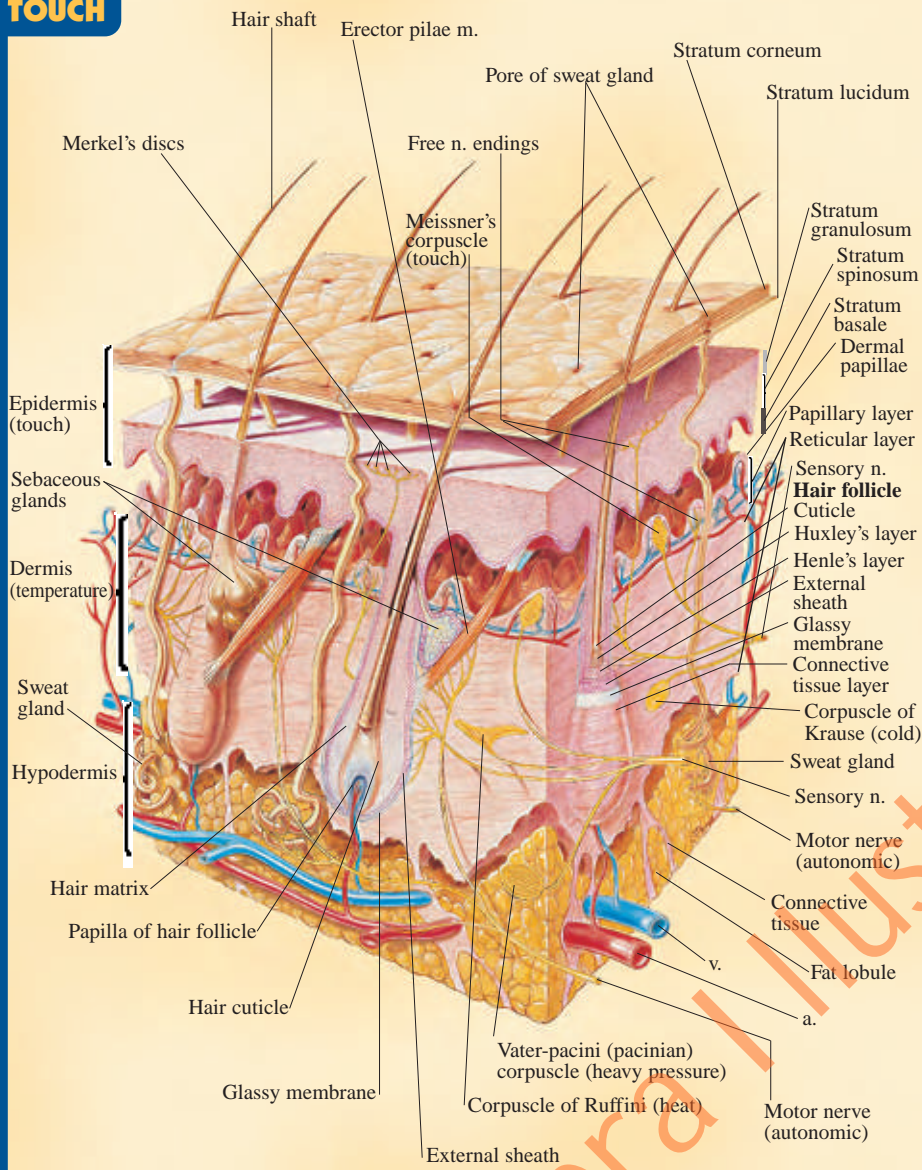


## HEARING

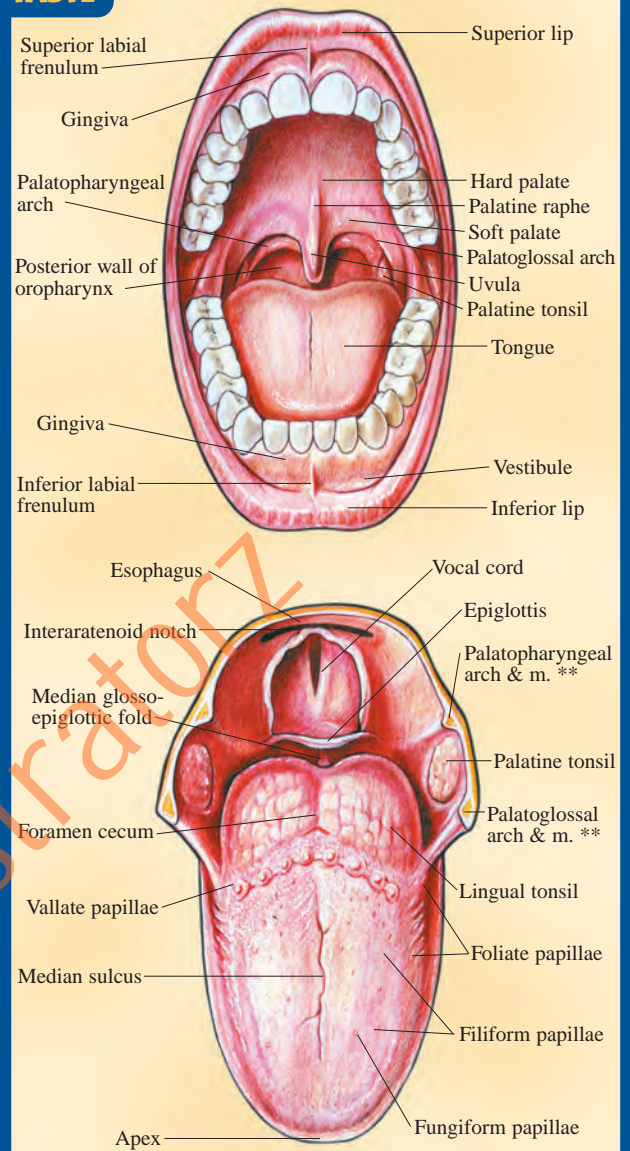




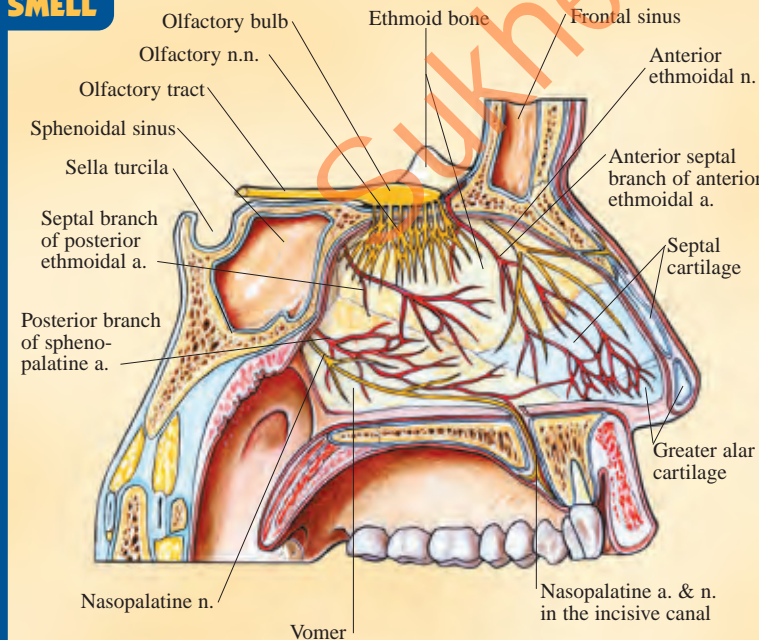
## TOUCH



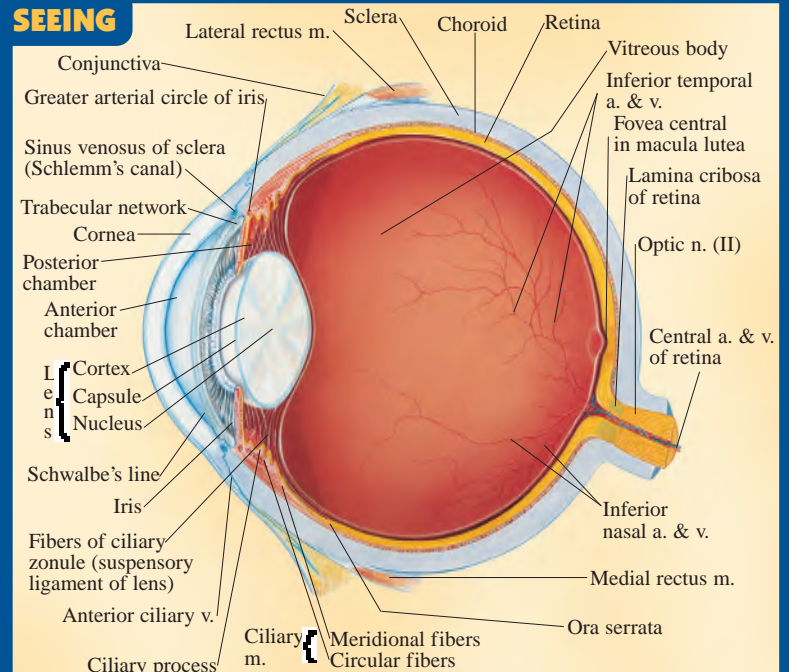
## TASTE



## SMELL

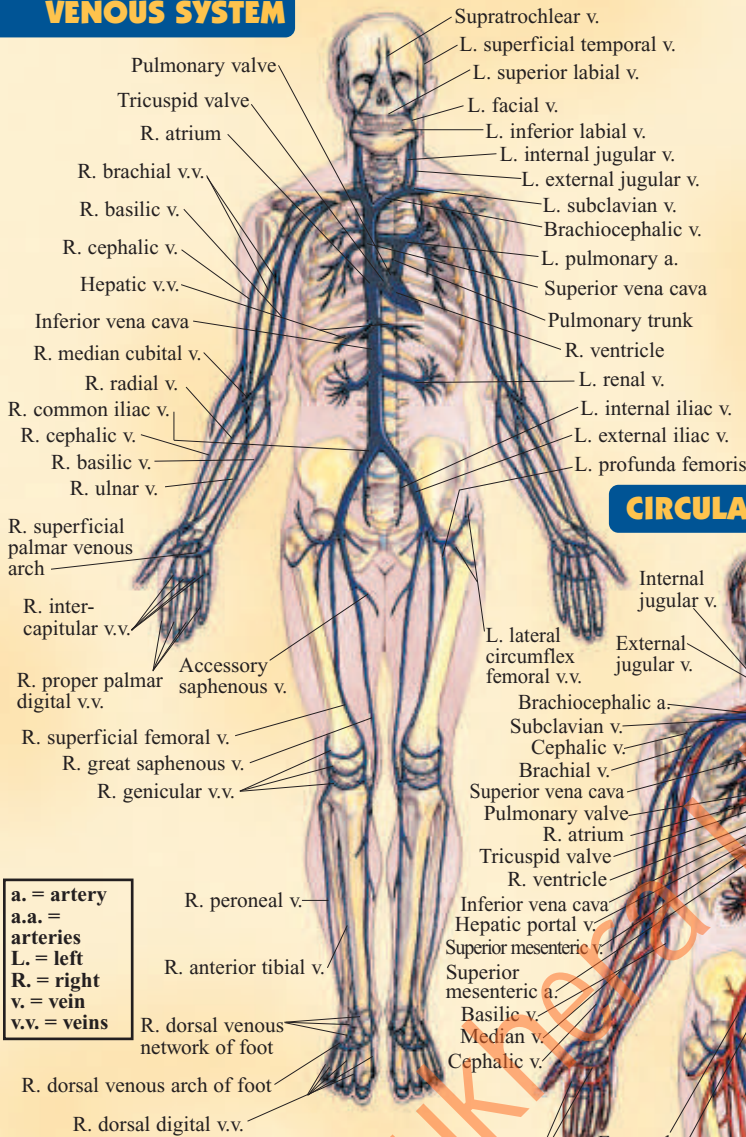


## SEEING



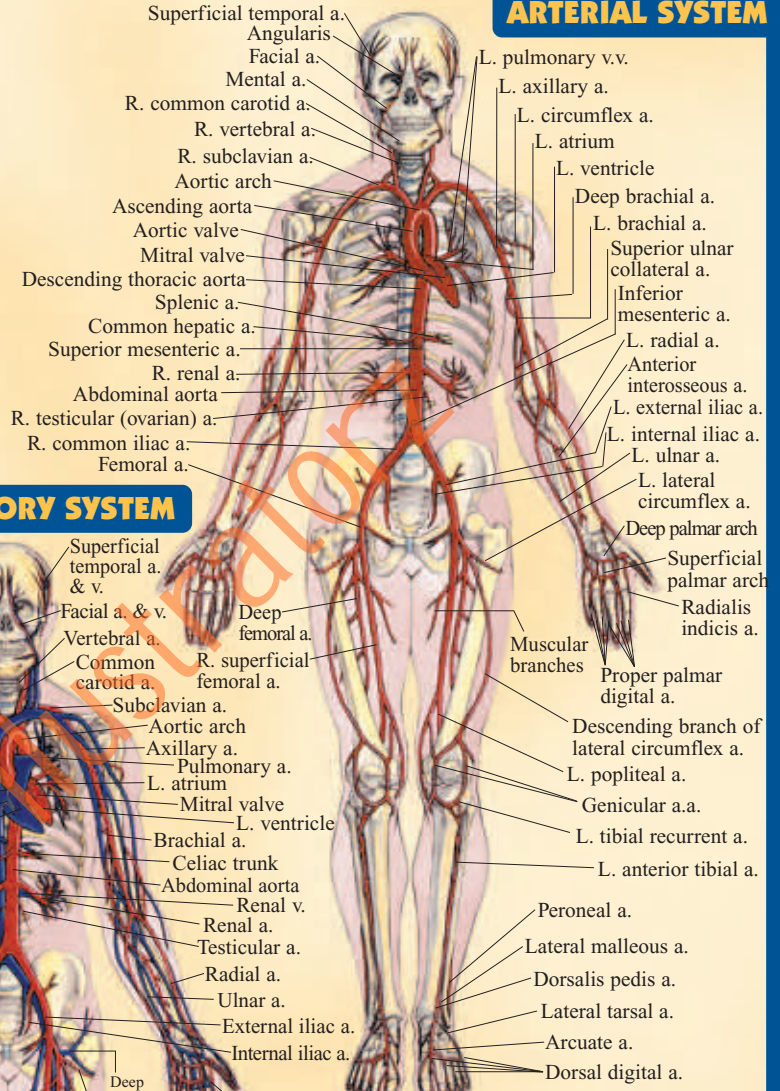
# CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

## VENOUS SYSTEM

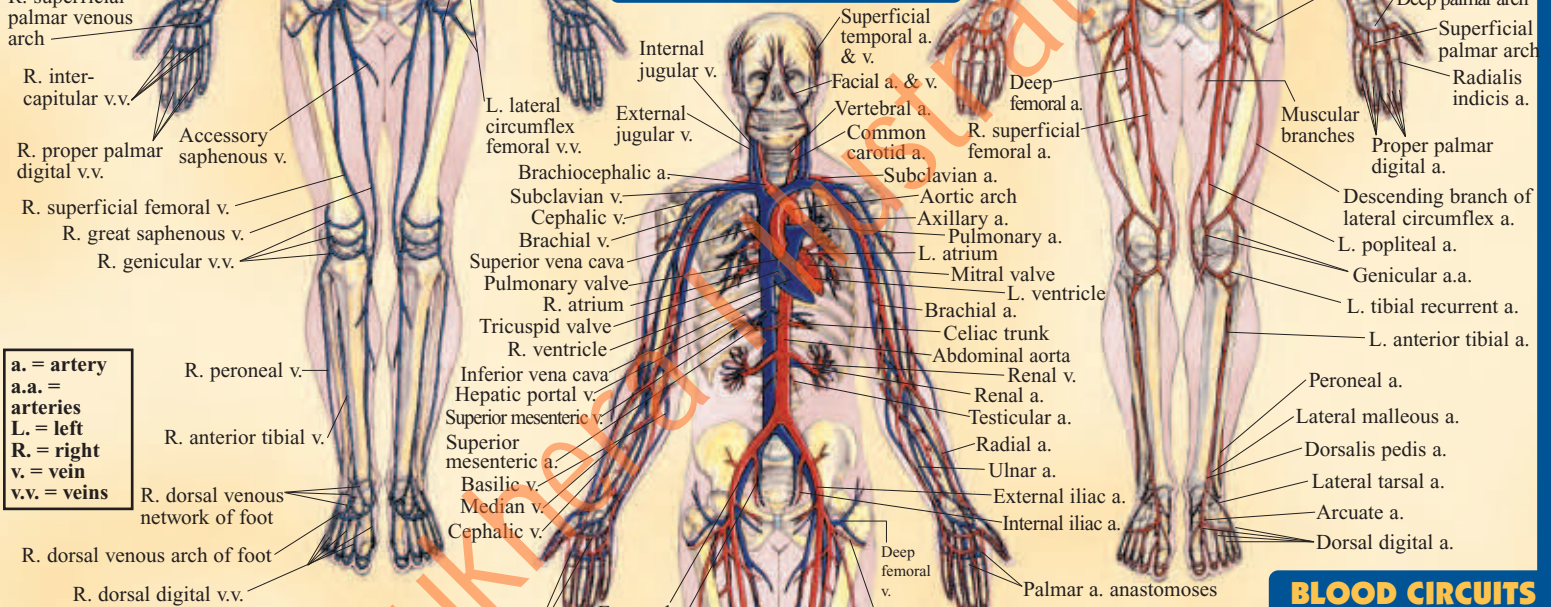


**a. = artery**  
**a.a. = arteries**  
**L. = left**  
**R. = right**  
**v. = vein**  
**v.v. = veins**

## ARTERIAL SYSTEM

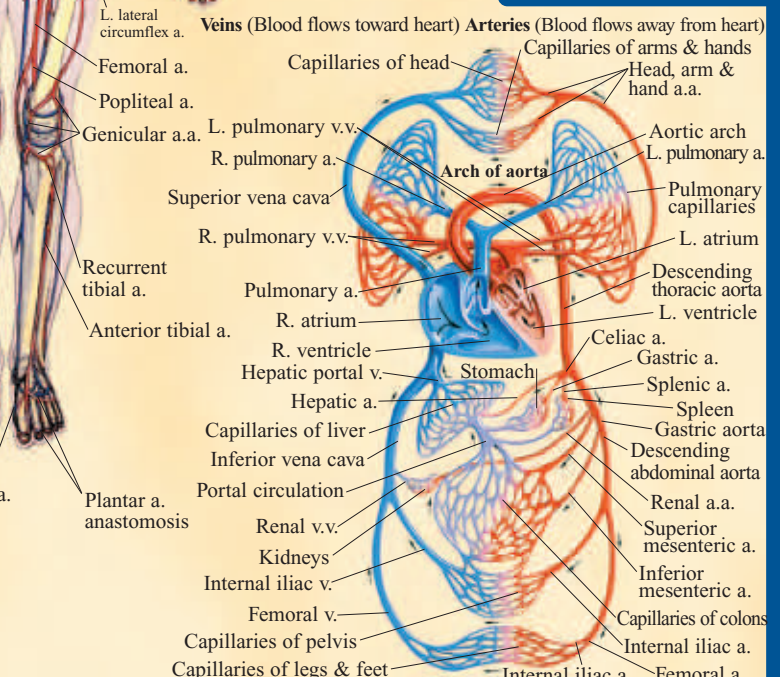
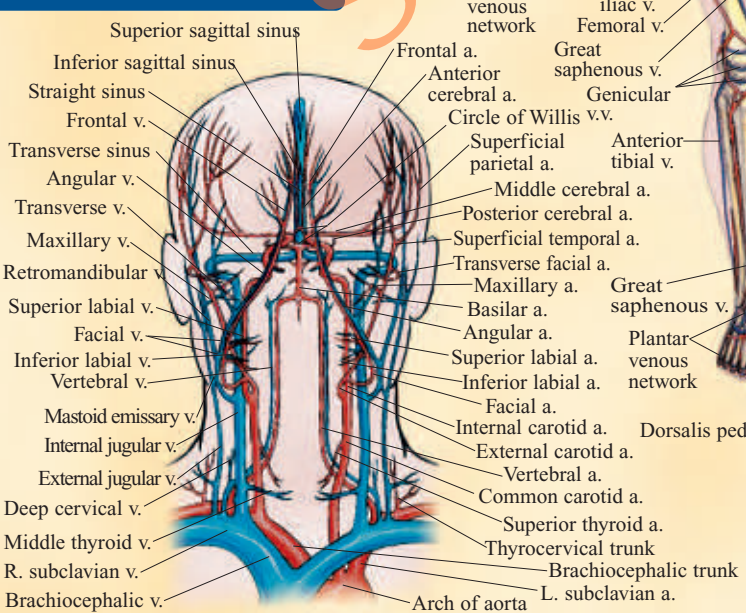


## CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

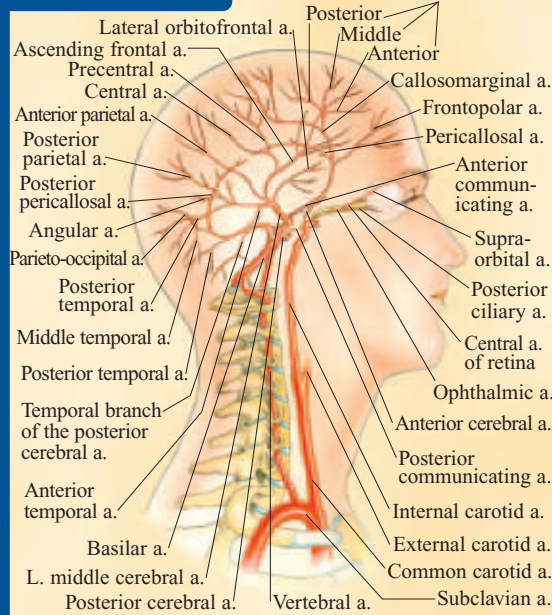


## BLOOD CIRCUITS

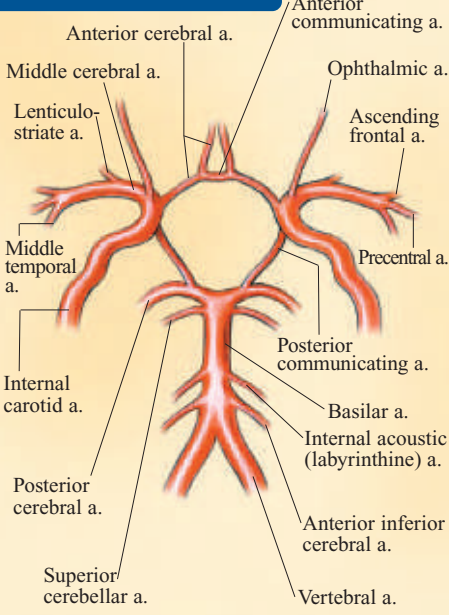
### SCHEMA: HEAD & NECK



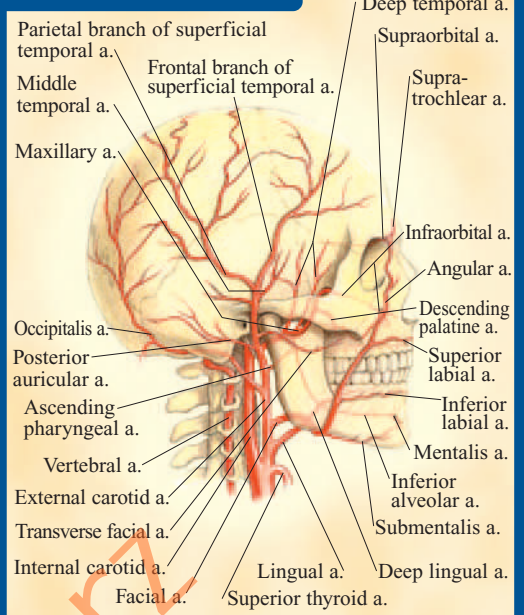
## BRAIN & NECK



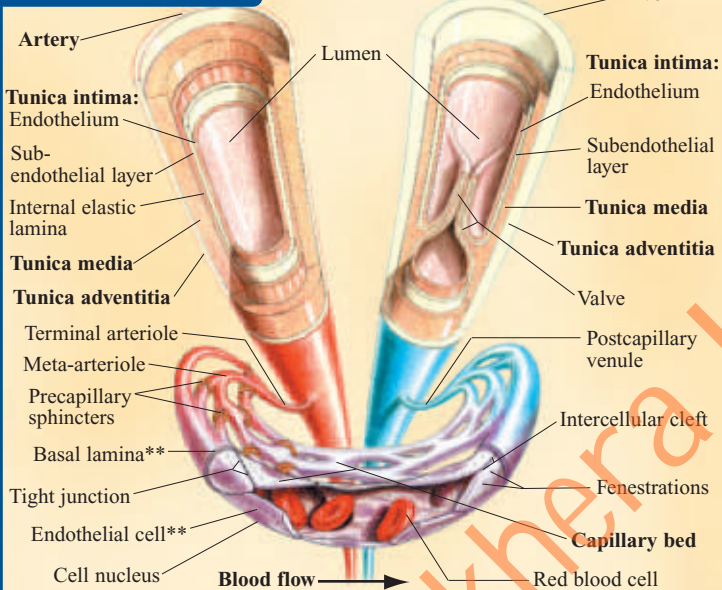
## CIRCLE OF WILLIS



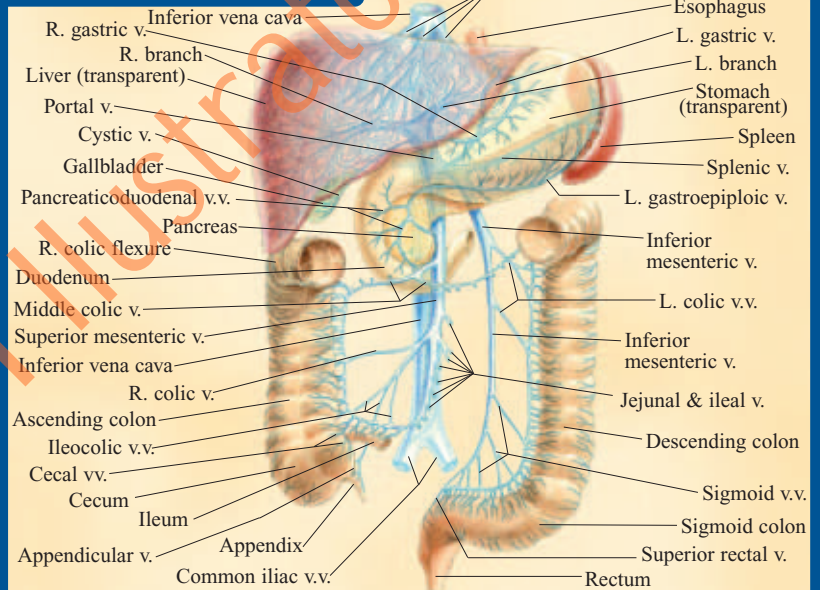
## SKULL & ARTERIES



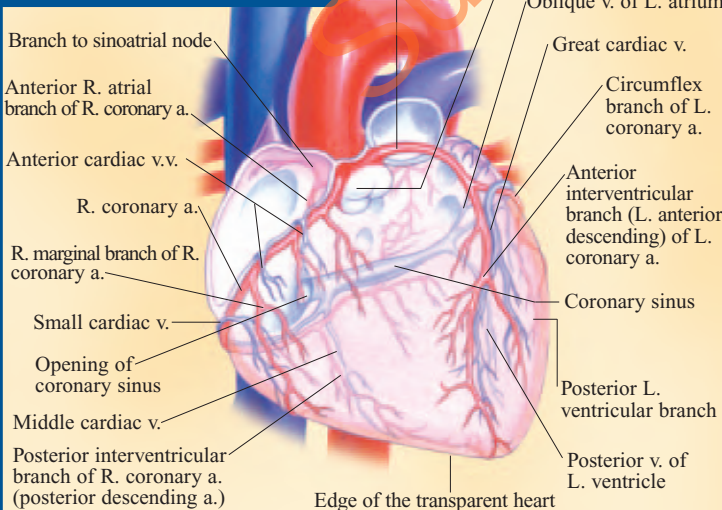
## BLOOD VESSELS



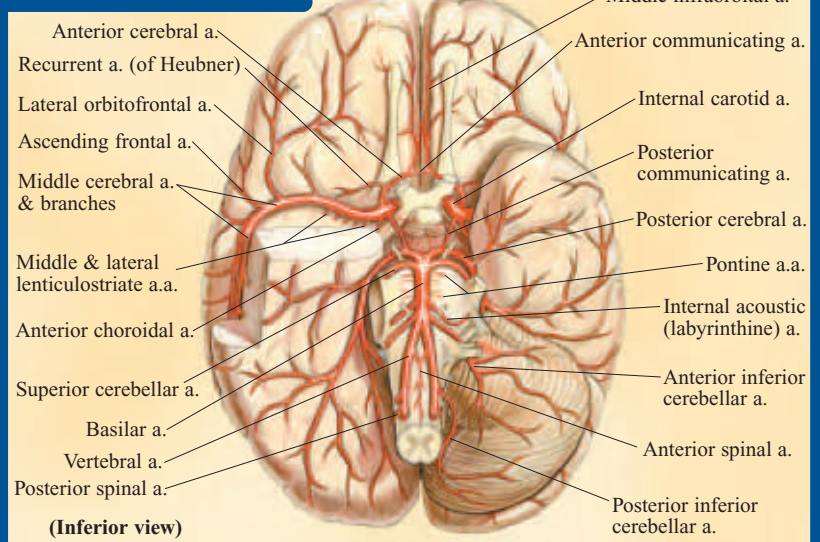
## HEPATIC PORTAL VEINS



## CORONARY ARTERIES & CARDIAC VEINS

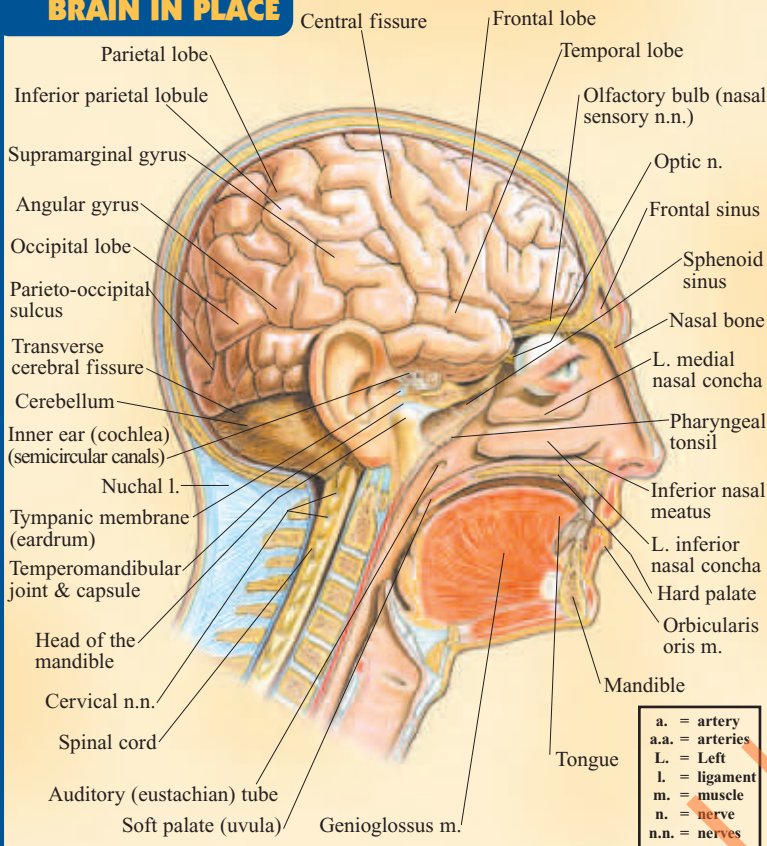


## ARTERIES OF BRAIN

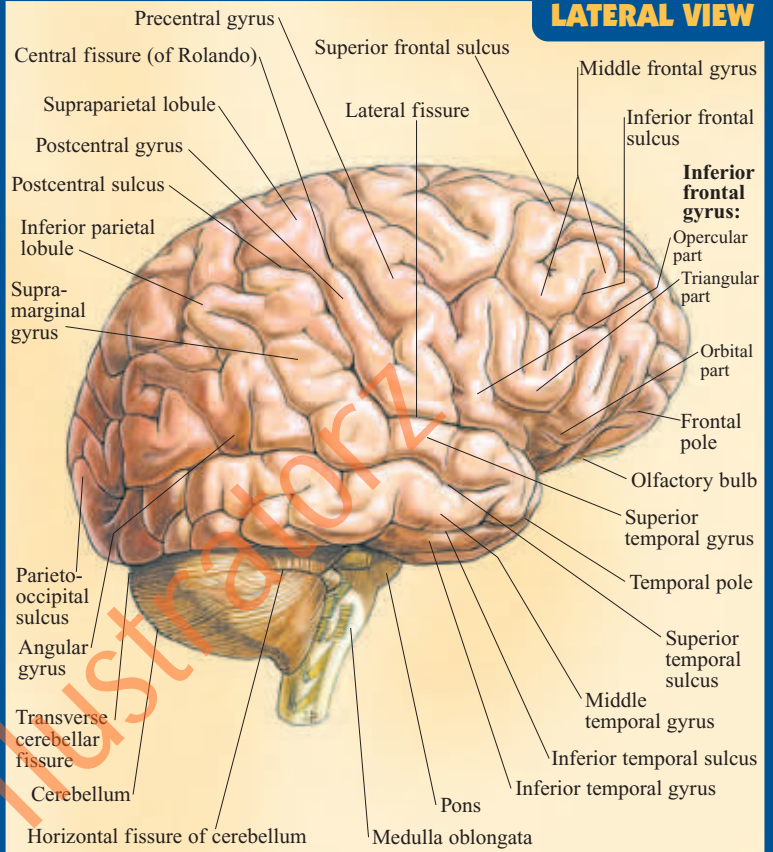


# THE BRAIN

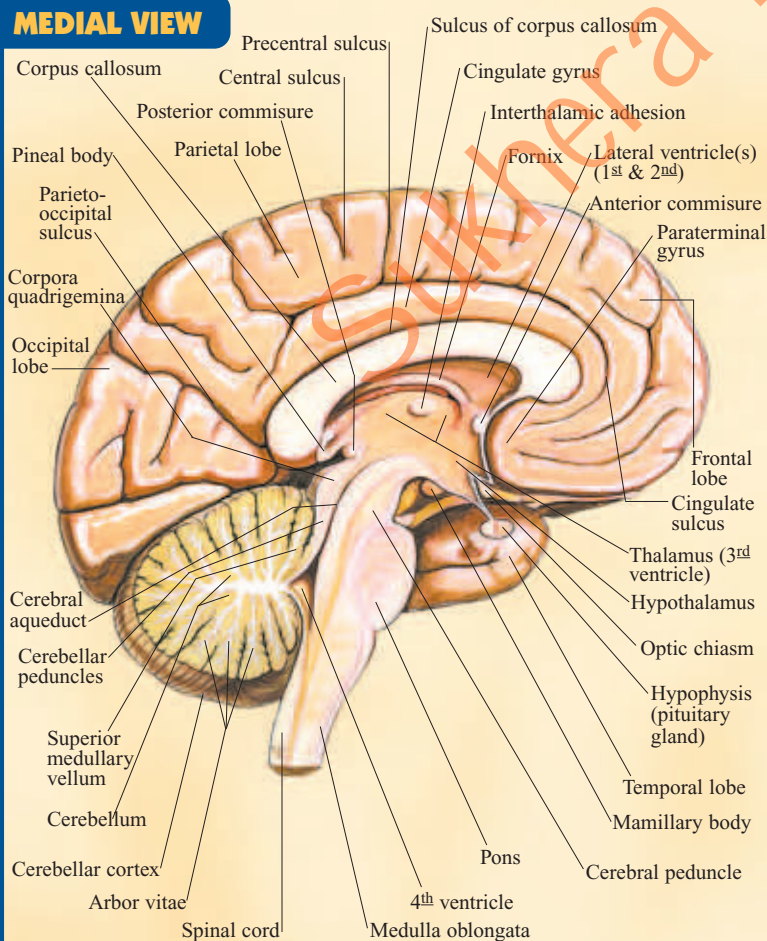
## BRAIN IN PLACE



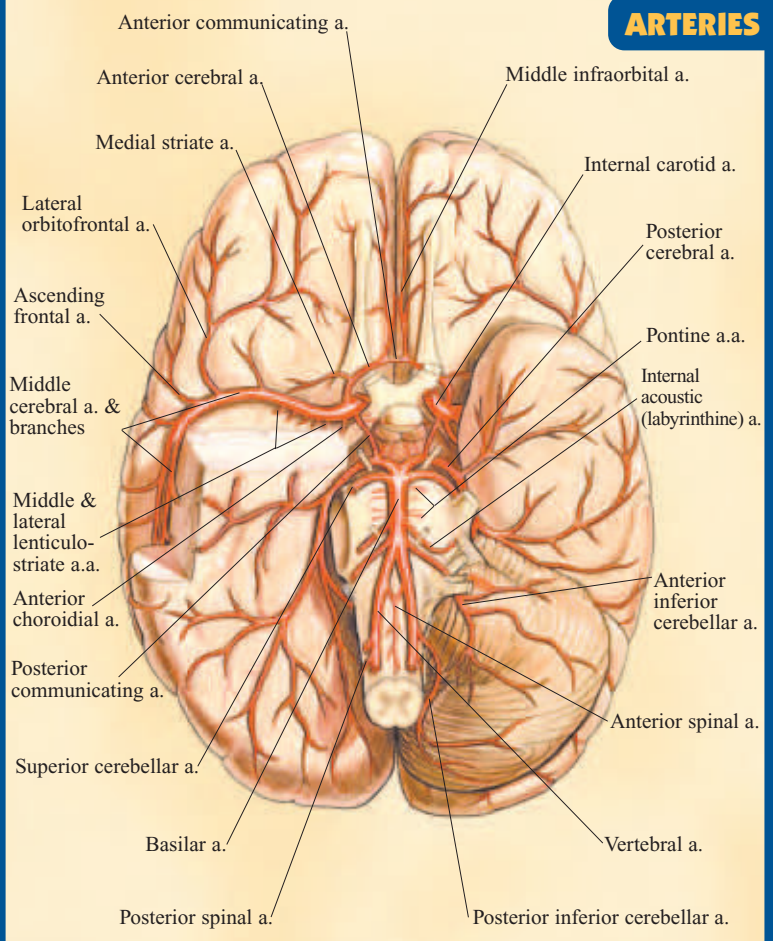
## LATERAL VIEW



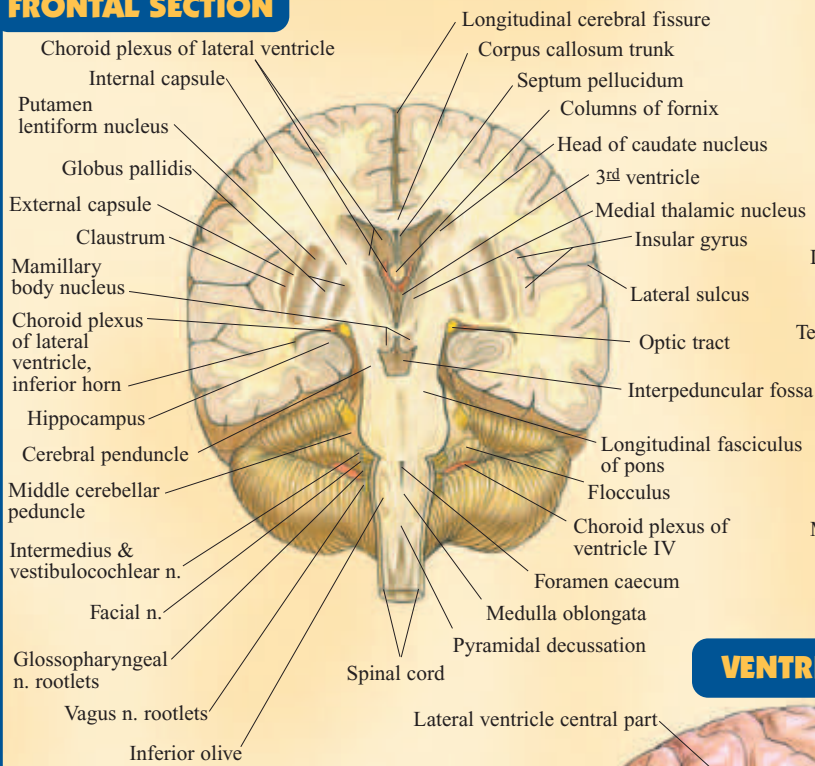
## MEDIAL VIEW



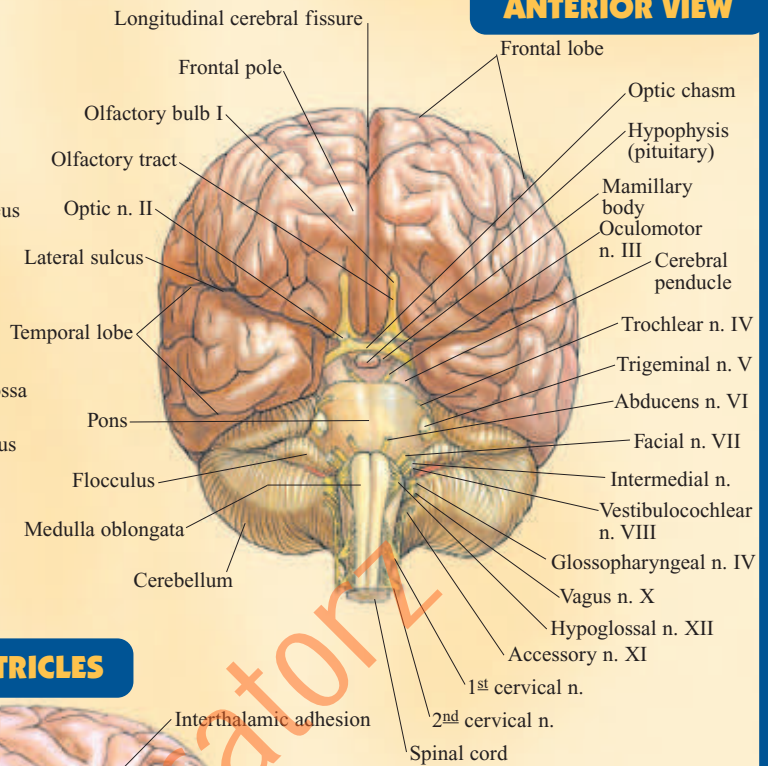
## ARTERIES



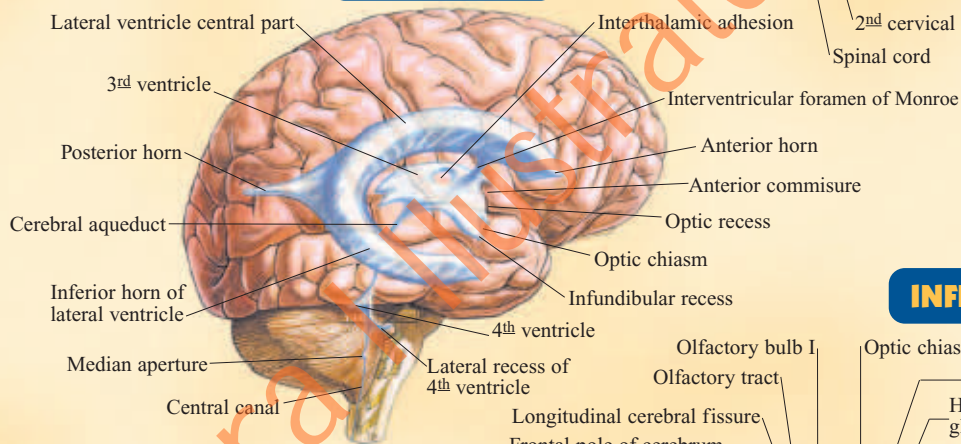
## FRONTAL SECTION



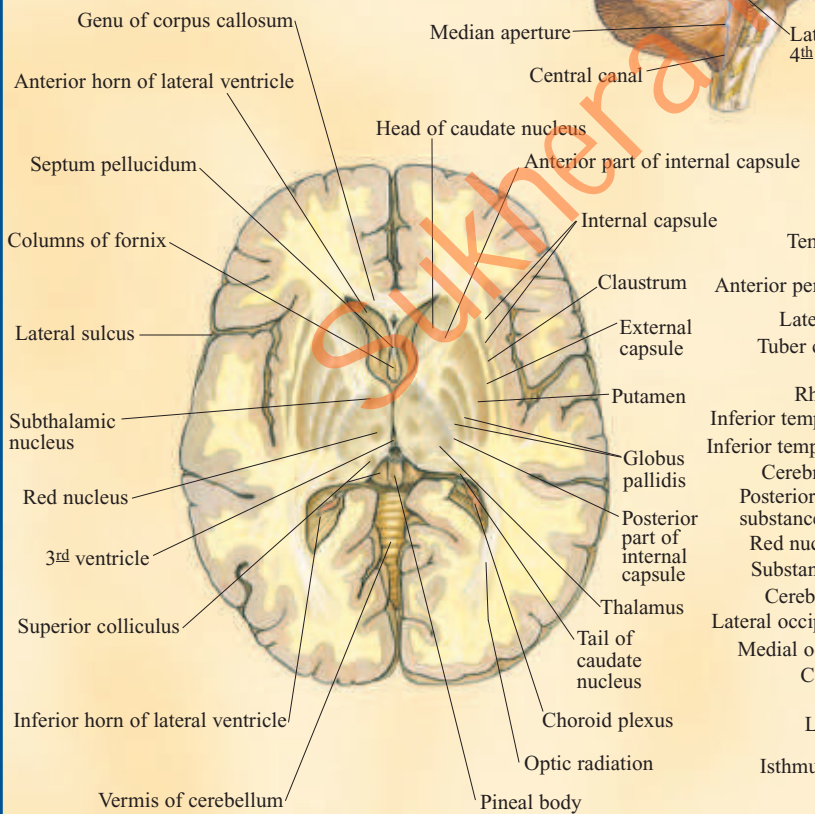
## ANTERIOR VIEW



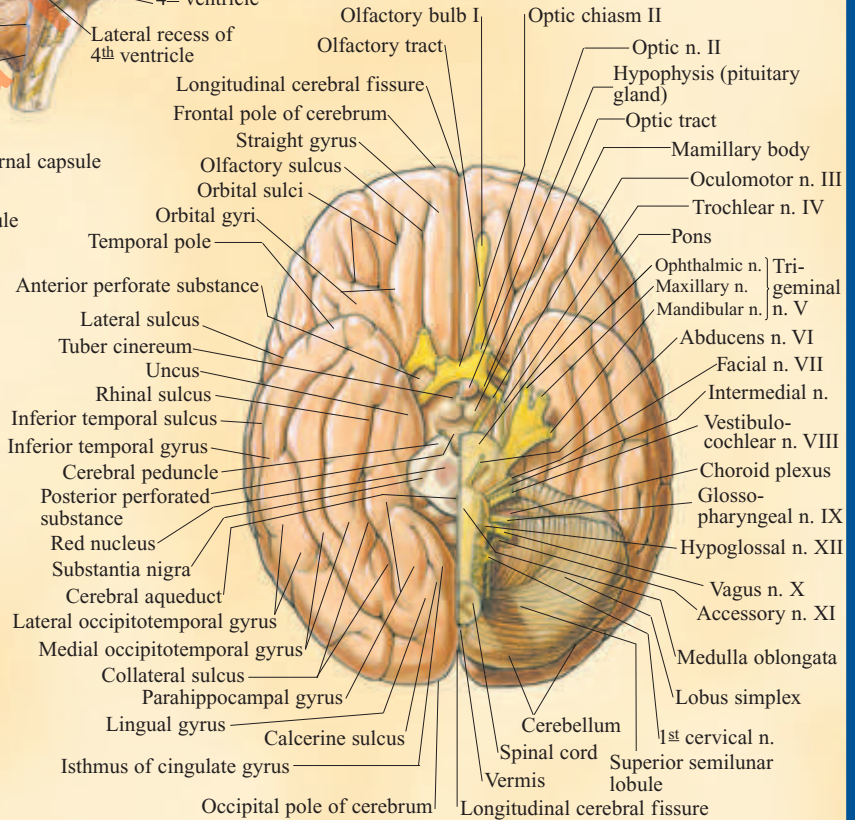
## VENTRICLES



## HORIZONTAL SECTION



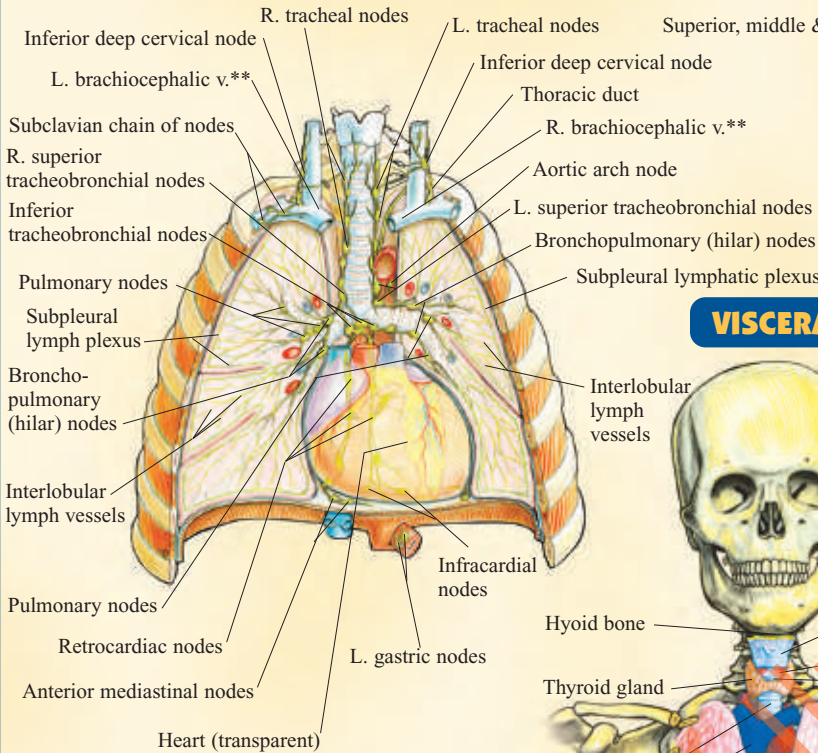
## INFERIOR VIEW



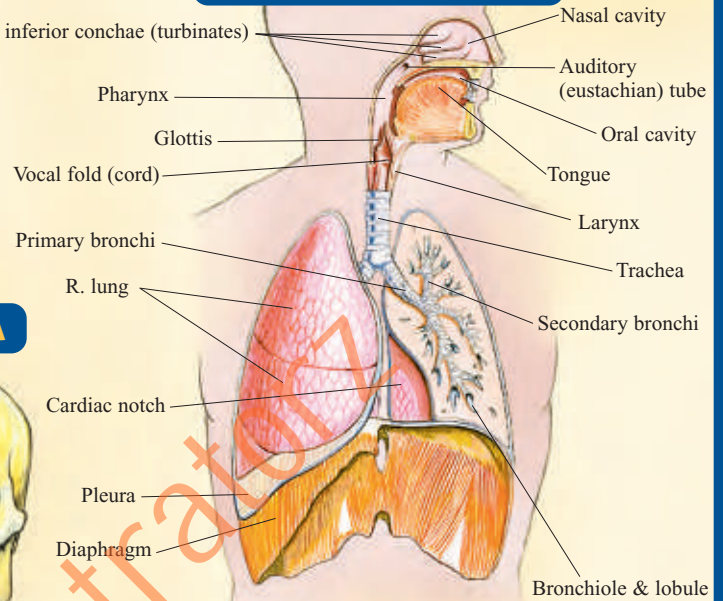
# THE VISCERA

## THORACIC & ABDOMINAL

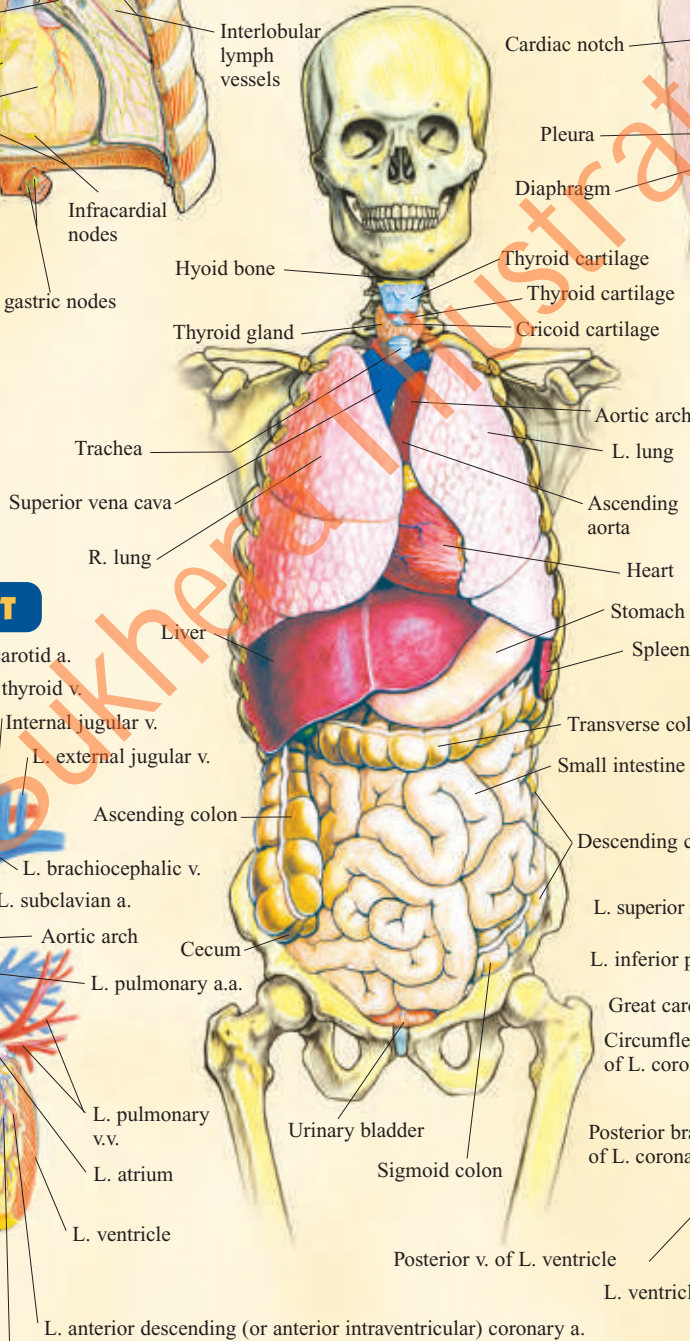
### HEART & LUNG LYMPHATICS



### RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

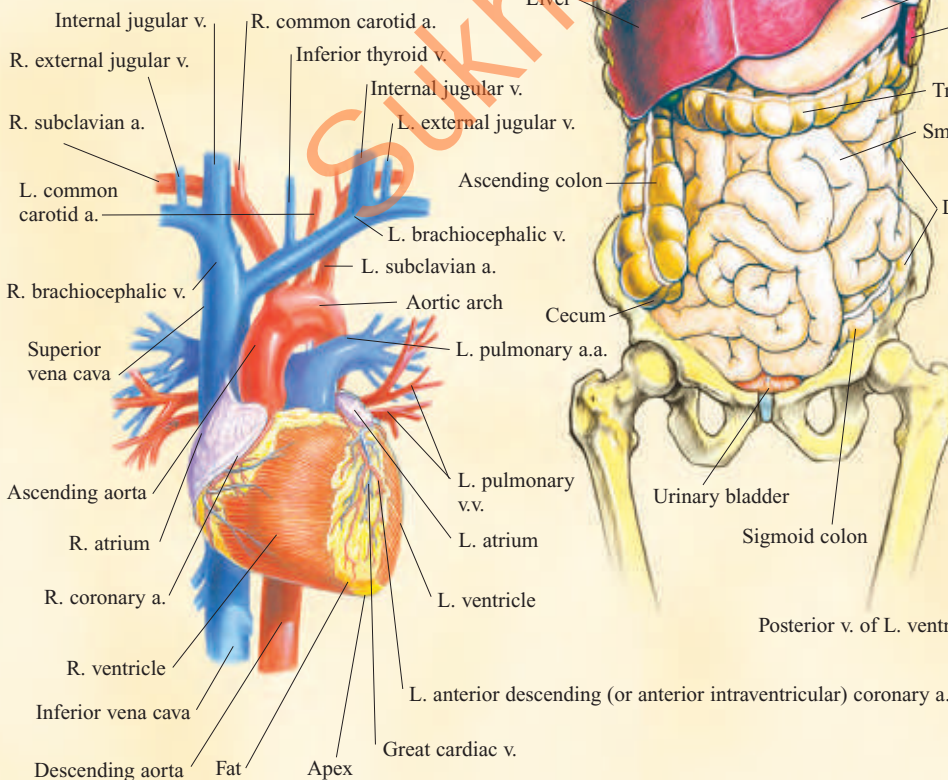


### VISCERA

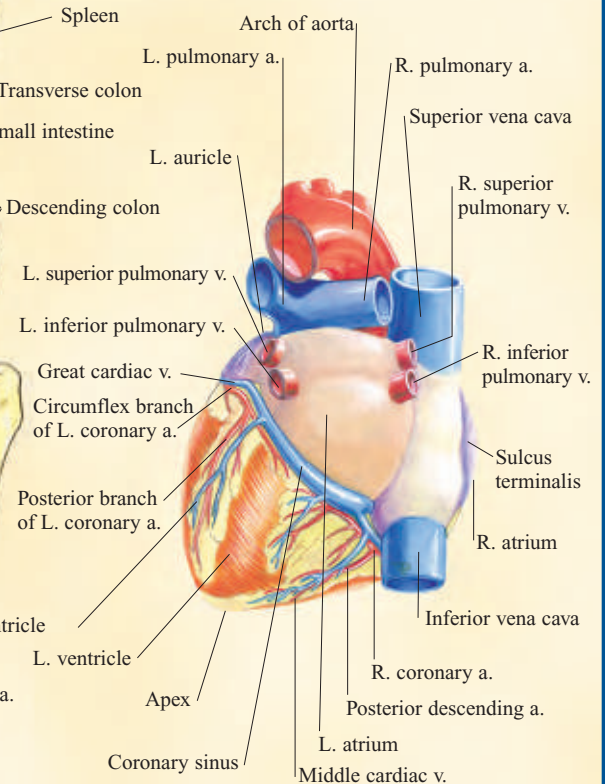


<b>** = cut</b>	<b>m.m. = muscles</b>
<b>a. = artery</b>	<b>n. = nerve</b>
<b>a.a. = arteries</b>	<b>n.n. = nerves</b>
<b>L. = Left</b>	<b>R. = Right</b>
<b>(l.i.) = large intestine</b>	<b>(s.i.) = small intestine</b>
<b>l. = ligament</b>	<b>v. = vein</b>
<b>l.l. = ligaments</b>	<b>v.v. = veins</b>
<b>m. = muscle</b>	

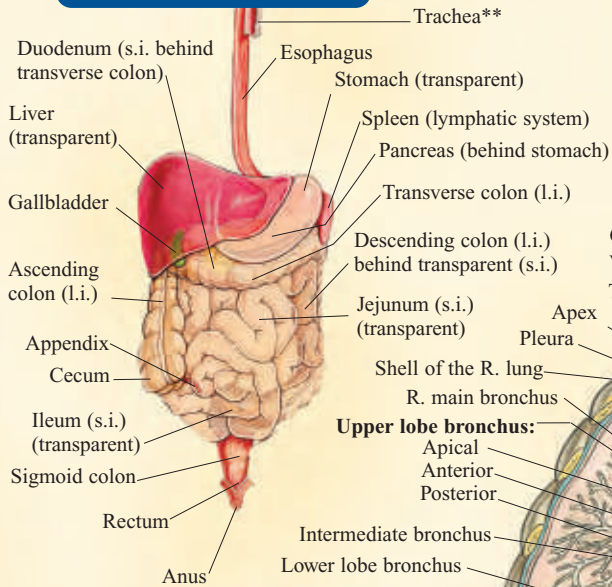
### ANTERIOR HEART



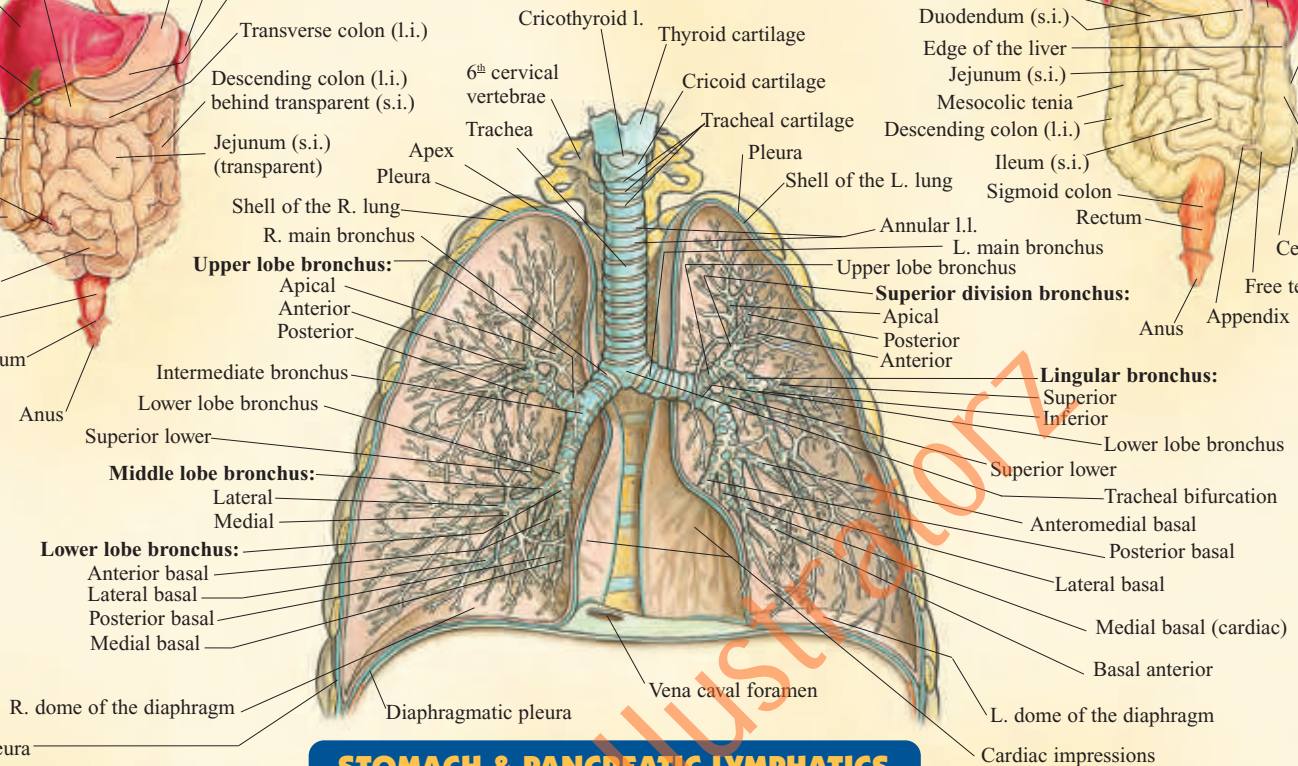
### POSTERIOR HEART



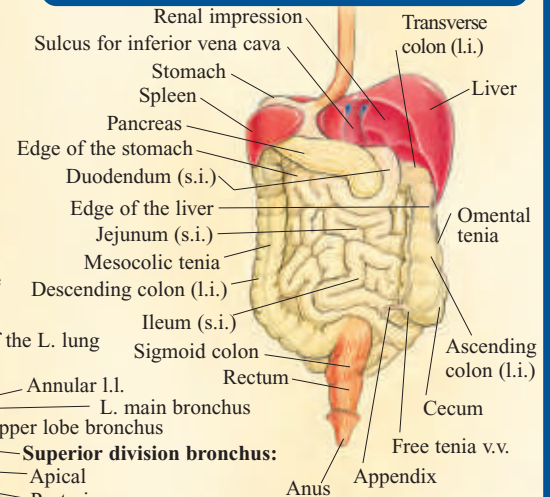
## DIGESTIVE SYSTEM



## BRONCHIAL TREE

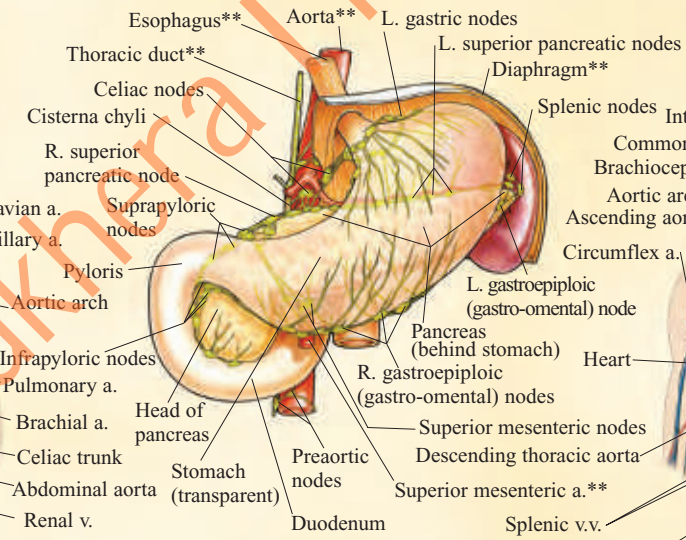
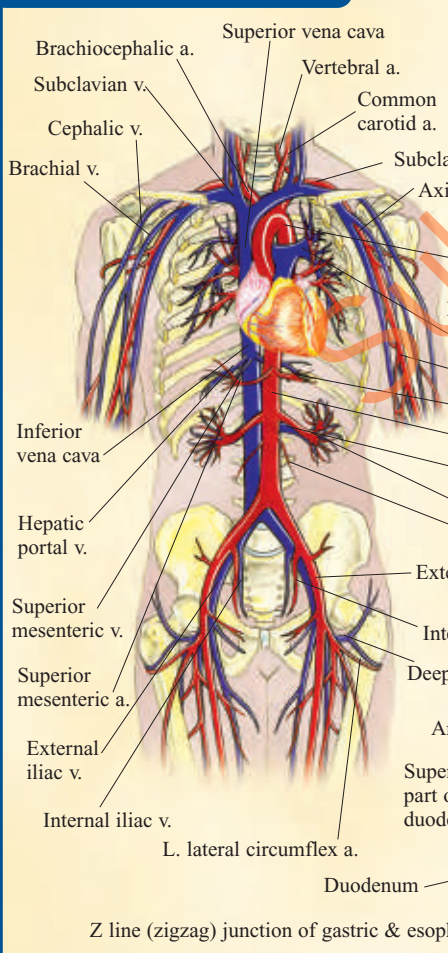


## POSTERIOR DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

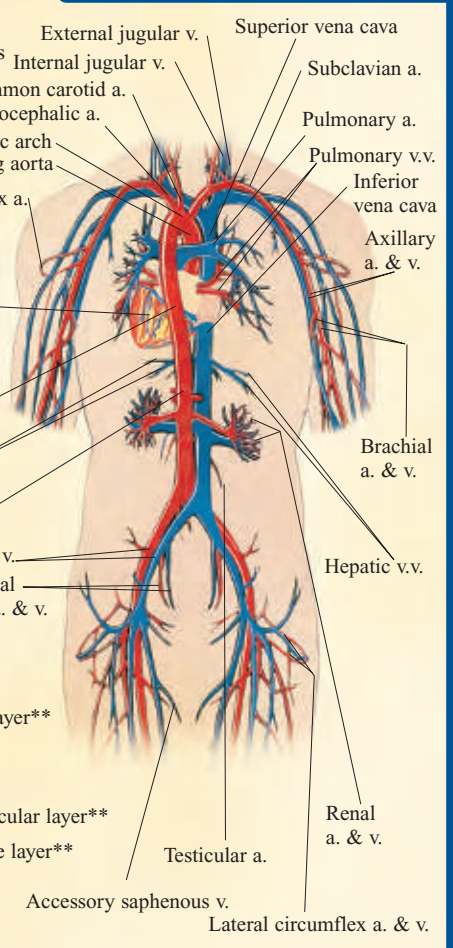


## STOMACH & PANCREATIC LYMPHATICS

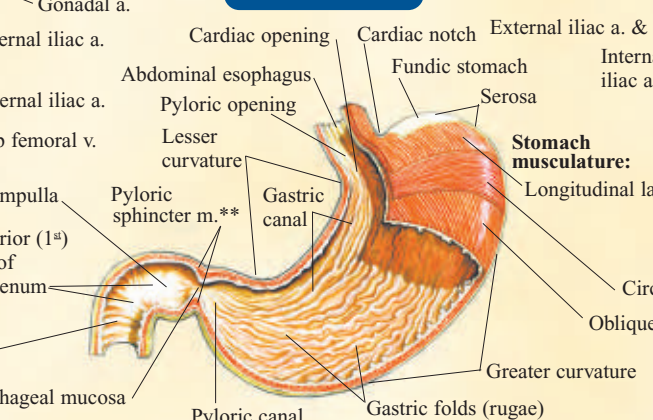
## CIRCULATORY SYSTEM



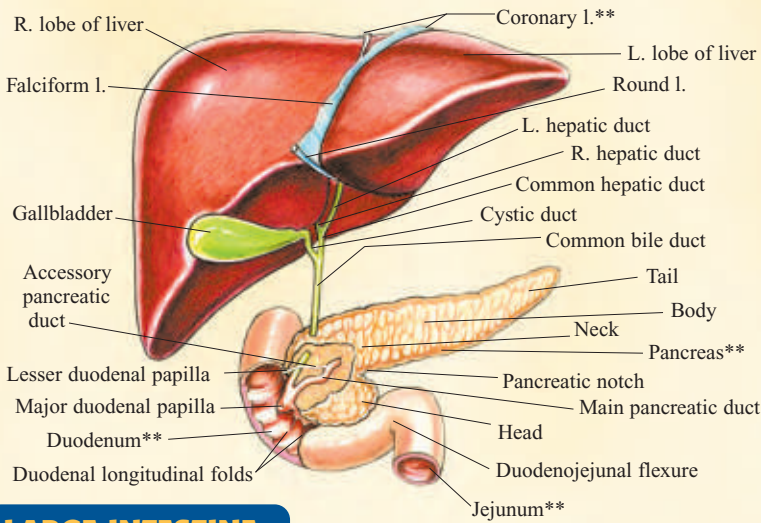
## POSTERIOR CIRCULATORY SYSTEM



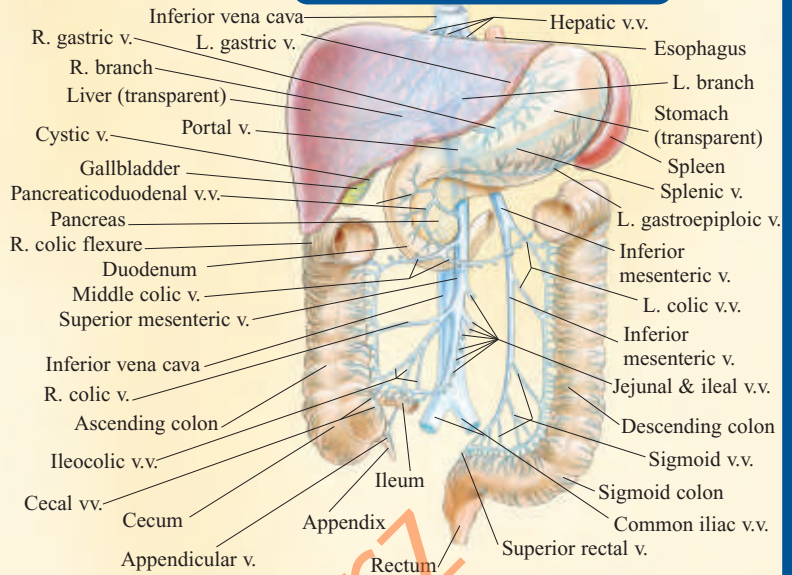
## STOMACH



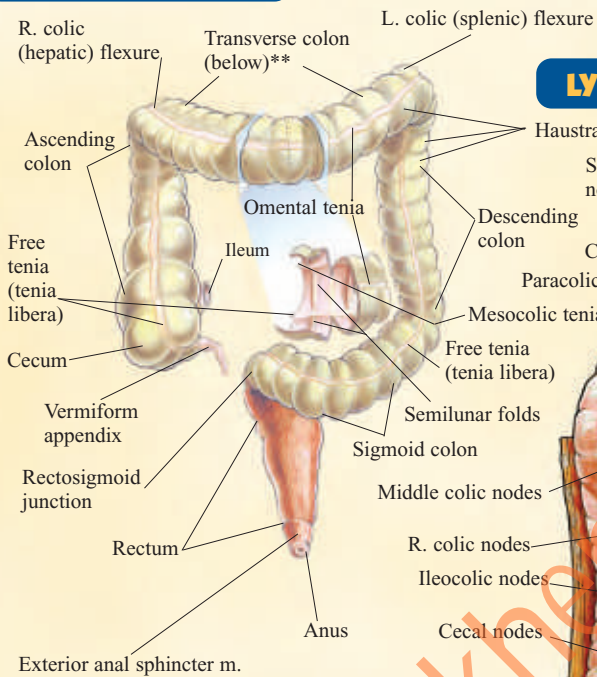
## BILE & PANCREATIC DUCT



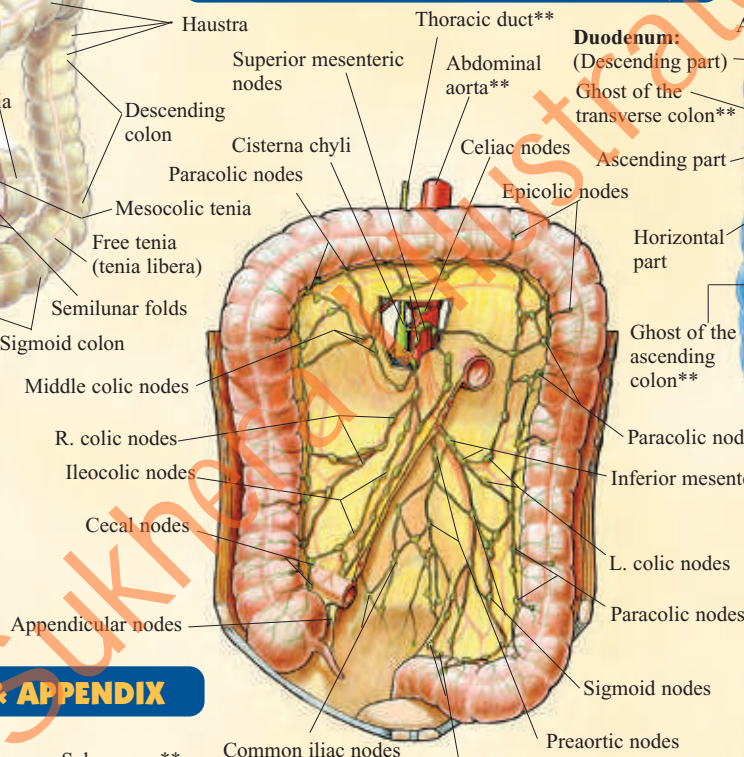
## HEPATIC PORTAL VEINS



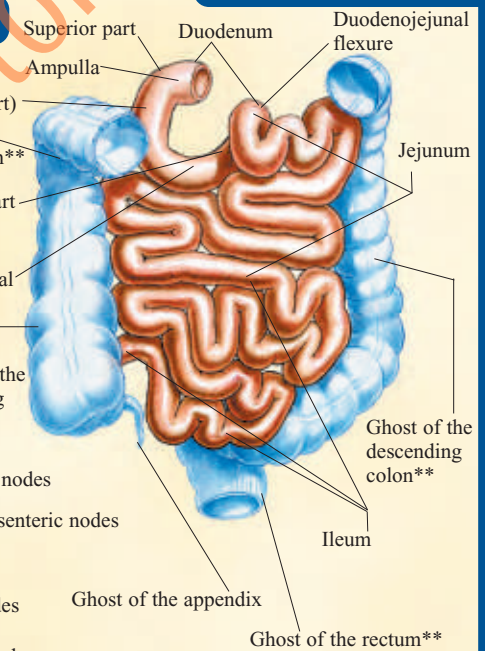
## LARGE INTESTINE



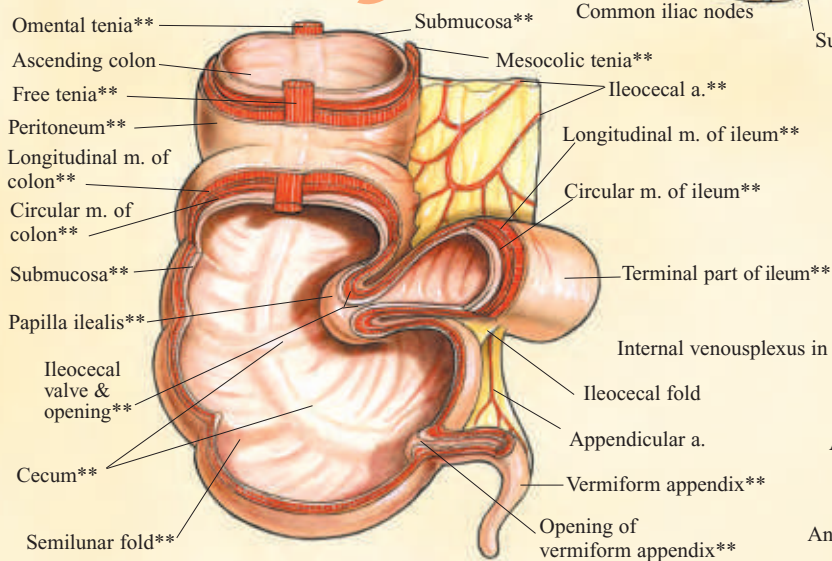
## LYMPHATICS & LARGE INTESTINE



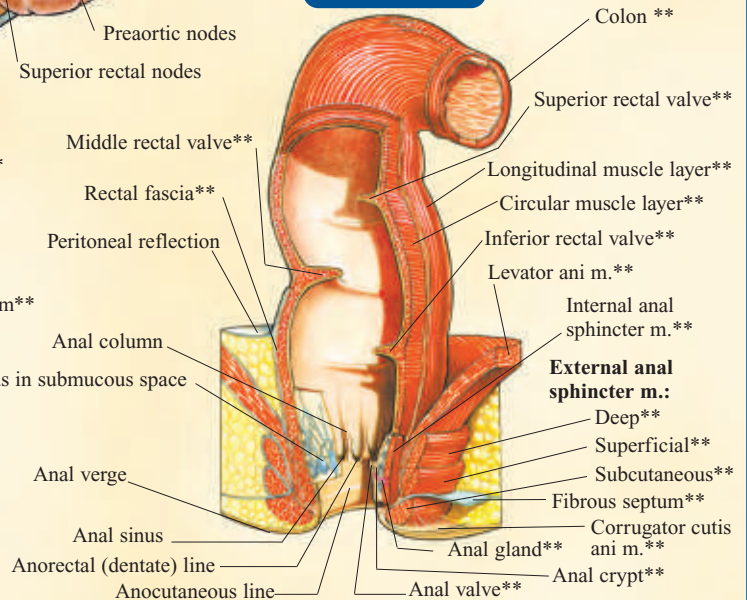
## SMALL INTESTINE



## ILEOCECAL SPHINCTER & APPENDIX



## RECTUM







# MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY THE BODY

## FOUNDATION OF MEDICAL WORDS

### A. Structure

Most medical words are composed of two or more terms. To define a medical word:

- divide the word into its terms
- analyze the terms
- define the word

Examples:

#### Pericarditis

*peri* = around; *card* = heart; *itis* = inflammation  
Inflammation around the heart

#### Oncology

*onco* = tumor, mass; *logy* = study of  
Study of tumors

### B. Terms

Term + Term (.....+.....) = medical word

There are five categories of terms:

#### 1. Prefix - beginning of a word

(ex., *pre* \_\_\_\_; *post* \_\_\_\_)

Designated by a “\_\_\_\_” after the term.

#### 2. Suffix - ending of a word

(ex., \_\_\_\_ *stomy*; \_\_\_\_ *itis*)

Designated by a “\_\_\_\_” before the term.

#### 3. Root - foundation/base of a word (ex., **hepat**; **gastr**)

#### 4. Combining vowel - vowel (usually “o”) added to a root (ex., **gastr**o).

Use a combining vowel when joining:

- Root to another root (ex., **gastr**o**hepatitis**)
- Root to a suffix beginning with a consonant (ex., **cardiomegaly**)
- Combining form - root + vowel (ex., **hepat**o;**gastr**o)

Designated by a “/” between the root and the vowel

Examples:

#### Hyperleukocytosis

*hyper* (prefix) = excessive  
*leuko* (combining form) = white  
*cyt* (root) = cell  
*osis* (suffix) = condition of

Definition: condition of excessive white blood cells (leukocytes)

#### Hematotoxic

*hemato* (combining form) = blood  
*tox* (root) = poison  
*ic* (suffix) = pertaining to

Definition: pertaining to blood poisoning

### TIPS:

1. Some terms have more than one definition. To determine the correct definition in a particular medical word, analyze the other terms in the word.

Example:

#### Poliomyelitis

*polio* = gray (matter)  
*myel* = spinal cord, bone marrow  
*itis* = inflammation

Definition: Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord. The bone marrow does not have gray matter.

2. Some terms may function as a root/combining form in one word and a suffix in another word. Classification depends upon the specific medical word.

Examples:

#### Cytology

*cyto* (combining form) = cell  
*logy* (suffix) = study of

Definition: Study of cells

#### Erythrocyte

*erythro* (combining form) = red  
*cyte* (suffix) = cell

Definition: Red blood cell

## THE HUMAN BODY

### A. Development

Cells - tissues - organs - systems - organism

#### 1. Cells: Major Components

- Cell membrane
- Cytoplasm
- Nucleus

#### 2. Tissues: Primary Types

- Connective
- Epithelium
- Muscle
- Nervous

#### 3. Organs

- Composed of two or more different tissues
- Have specific functions

#### 4. Systems: Related organs with common functions

#### 5. Organism: A living person

### B. Cavities

A space containing organs

#### 1. Dorsal

- Cranial
- Vertebral (spinal)

#### 2. Ventral

- Abdominal
- Pelvic
- Thoracic

### C. Planes

An imaginary flat surface

- Frontal** – anterior/posterior
- Sagittal** – right/left
- Transverse** – upper/lower

### D. Positions

A reference point for location or direction.

- Anterior/Ventral** – front of the body  
**Posterior/Dorsal** – back of the body
- Deep** – away from the surface  
**Superficial** – on the surface
- Inferior** – situated below  
**Superior** – situated above
- Lateral** – pertaining to the side
- Medial** – pertaining to the middle
- Prone** – lying face down  
**Supine** – lying face up

TERMS	DEFINITIONS	WORDS
<b>acu-</b>	needle	<i>acupuncture</i>
<b>-algia</b>	pain	<i>cephalalgia</i>
<b>anomal/o</b>	irregular	<i>anomaly</i>
<b>anthrop/o</b>	man, human being	<i>anthroposomatology</i>
<b>antr/o</b>	antrum	<i>antrotomy</i>
<b>aque/o</b>	water	<i>aqueous</i>
<b>axi/o</b>	axis	<i>axial</i>
<b>bar/o</b>	weight, pressure	<i>barotaxis</i>
<b>bio-, bi/o</b>	life, living	<i>biogenesis</i>
<b>blast/o, -blast</b>	early embryonic stage, immature	<i>blastocyte</i>
<b>calor/i</b>	heat	<i>calorimetry</i>
<b>carcin/o</b>	cancer	<i>carcinoma</i>
<b>cata-</b>	down, downward	<i>catabiotic</i>
<b>caud/o</b>	tail	<i>caudal</i>
<b>chem/o</b>	chemical, chemistry	<i>chemosurgery</i>
<b>chron/o</b>	time, timing	<i>chronobiology</i>
<b>-coma</b>	deep sleep	<i>semicoma</i>
<b>corpor/o</b>	body	<i>corporeal</i>
<b>cry/o</b>	cold	<i>cryotherapy</i>
<b>cyt/o, -cyte</b>	cell	<i>cytology</i>
<b>dors/o</b>	back	<i>dorsoventral</i>
<b>duct/o</b>	to lead	<i>conduction</i>
<b>dynam/o</b>	power, strength	<i>dynamogenesis</i>
<b>-dynia</b>	pain	<i>gastrodynia</i>

<b>equi-</b>	equality, equal	<i>equilibrium</i>
<b>eti/o</b>	cause	<i>etiology</i>
<b>fil/i, fil/o</b>	thread	<i>filopressure</i>
<b>-form</b>	specified shape, form	<i>multiform</i>
<b>-genesis</b>	production, formation	<i>neogenesis</i>
<b>ger/o, geront/o</b>	aged, old age	<i>geriatrics</i>
<b>gymn/o</b>	naked	<i>gymnophobia</i>
<b>-hexia</b>	condition	<i>cachexia</i>
<b>hist/o</b>	tissue	<i>histoclastic</i>
<b>hydr/o</b>	water, hydrogen	<i>hydrolysis</i>
<b>iatr/o</b>	treatment, physician	<i>iatrogenic</i>
<b>-ician</b>	specialist	<i>clinician</i>
<b>ion/o</b>	ion	<i>ionogram</i>
<b>kary/o</b>	nucleus	<i>karyorrhesis</i>
<b>kel/o</b>	tumor, fibrous growth	<i>keloid</i>
<b>-labile</b>	unstable, perishable	<i>frigolabile</i>
<b>later/o</b>	side	<i>bilateral</i>
<b>-logist</b>	specialist	<i>neurologist</i>
<b>-logy</b>	study of	<i>cardiology</i>
<b>-lucent</b>	light-admitting	<i>radiolucent</i>
<b>lumin/o</b>	light	<i>luminescence</i>
<b>ly/o</b>	dissolve, loosen	<i>lyophilic</i>
<b>medi/o</b>	middle	<i>medial</i>
<b>medic/o</b>	heal, healing	<i>medical</i>
<b>mer/o</b>	part	<i>meromicrosomia</i>
<b>meso-</b>	middle	<i>mesoderm</i>
<b>morph/o</b>	shape, form	<i>dolichomorphia</i>
<b>nom/o</b>	custom, law	<i>nomotopic</i>
<b>nomen-</b>	name	<i>nomenclature</i>
<b>nos/o</b>	disease	<i>nosology</i>
<b>nucle/o</b>	nucleus	<i>nucleoplasm</i>
<b>nutri/o</b>	to nourish	<i>nutrition</i>
<b>-oma</b>	tumor, mass	<i>histiocytoma</i>
<b>onc/o</b>	tumor, mass	<i>oncogenesis</i>
<b>organ/o</b>	organ	<i>organomegaly</i>
<b>path/o</b>	disease	<i>pathogenic</i>
<b>pharmac/o</b>	drugs	<i>pharmacology</i>
<b>physi/o</b>	nature	<i>physiologist</i>
<b>-plasm</b>	formation, growth	<i>neoplasm</i>
<b>-poiesis</b>	formation	<i>cytopoiesis</i>
<b>prote/o</b>	protein	<i>proteolysis</i>
<b>psamm/o</b>	sand, sand-like material	<i>psammoma</i>
<b>-puncture</b>	to pierce a surface	<i>venipuncture</i>
<b>pyr/o</b>	fire, fever, heat	<i>pyrogen</i>
<b>pyret/o</b>	fever	<i>pyretogenic</i>
<b>sanit/a</b>	health	<i>sanitarian</i>
<b>scirr/h/o</b>	hard	<i>scirrhoma</i>
<b>somat/o</b>	body	<i>somatoscopy</i>
<b>-some</b>	body	<i>chromosome</i>
<b>spectr/o</b>	image, spectrum	<i>spectrocolorimeter</i>
<b>system/o</b>	system	<i>systematic</i>
<b>techn/o</b>	art, skill	<i>technology</i>
<b>temp/o, tempor/o</b>	time, the temples	<i>tempostabile</i>
<b>the/o</b>	a god	<i>theotherapy</i>
<b>-therapy, therapeut/o</b>	treatment	<i>therapeutics</i>
<b>therm/o</b>	heat	<i>thermometer</i>
<b>-tumesence, tumesc/o</b>	swelling	<i>detumesence</i>
<b>-type, typ/o</b>	class, representative form	<i>somatotype</i>
<b>ventr/o</b>	belly, front of the body	<i>ventrolateral</i>
<b>-verse</b>	turn	<i>transverse</i>
<b>vir/o</b>	virus	<i>virologist</i>
<b>viscer/o</b>	internal organs	<i>visceromegaly</i>
<b>vit/o</b>	life	<i>vitamin</i>
<b>zyg/o</b>	union, junction	<i>zygogenesis</i>

## TERMINOLOGY SETS

### A. DIRECTIONAL TERMS

ab-	away from
ad-	toward, near
ambi-	around, on both sides
amphi-	around, on both sides
ana-	upward, backward
ante-	before, forward
anter/o	front
anti-	against
apo-	away, separation
cata-	down, downward
circum-	around
contra-	against, opposite
dextr/o	right
dia-	through, apart
dis-	apart, to separate
ec-, ecto-	outside, out
en-, endo-	inside, within
epi-	above, over, upon
eso-	within
ex-	out, away from
exo-	outside of, outward
extra-	outside
fore-	before, in front of
hyper-	above, excessive, beyond
hypo-	under, deficient, below
infra-	below, beneath
inter-	between
intra-	within
juxta-	near
later/o	side
levo-	left
medi/o	middle
meso-	middle
para-	alongside, near, beyond, abnormal
per-	through, throughout
peri-	around, surrounding
post-	after, behind
poster/o	behind, towards the back
pre-	before, in front of
pro-	before
proxim/o	near
retro-	behind, backward
sinistr/o	left
sub-	under, beneath
super-	above, beyond
supra-	above, beyond
tel/e	distant, end
trans-	across

### B. FIVE rrrh's

-rrhagia, -rrhage	excessive flow
-rrhaphy	suture
-rrhea	flow, discharge
-rrhexis	rupture
rrhythm/o	rhythm

### C. NUMERICAL VALUES

half	demi- hemi- semi-
one	mono- uni-
one and a half	sesqui-
two	bi- di-
three	tri-
four	tetra- quadri-
five	quinque- pent- penta-
six	hex- hexa- sex-

seven	hepta- sept- septi-
eight	octa- octi-
nine	noni-
ten (10 <sup>1</sup> )	deca-
hundred (10 <sup>2</sup> )	hecto-
thousand (10 <sup>3</sup> )	kilo-
million (10 <sup>6</sup> )	mega-
billion (10 <sup>9</sup> )	giga-
trillion (10 <sup>12</sup> )	tera-
quadrillion (10 <sup>15</sup> )	peta-
quintillion (10 <sup>18</sup> )	exa-
one tenth (10 <sup>-1</sup> )	deci-
one hundredth (10 <sup>-2</sup> )	centi-
one thousandth (10 <sup>-3</sup> )	milli-
one millionth (10 <sup>-6</sup> )	micro-
one billionth (10 <sup>-9</sup> )	nano-
one trillionth (10 <sup>-12</sup> )	pico-
one quadrillionth (10 <sup>-15</sup> )	femto-
one quintillionth (10 <sup>-18</sup> )	atto-

### D. SURGICAL PROCEDURES

-centesis	surgical puncture of a cavity
-desis	surgical fixation, fusion
-ectomy	surgical removal
-pexy	fixation
-plasty	surgical correction/repair
-rrhaphy	suture
-sect	to cut
-stomy	surgical opening
-tomy	surgical incision
-tripsy	to crush, break

### E. PATHOGENS

acar/o	mites
arachn/o	spider
bacteri/o	bacteria
-coccus	berry-shaped bacterium
fung/i	fungus, mushroom
helminth/o,	worm
-helminth	
hirud/i, hirudin/i	leech
ixod/i	ticks
myc/o	fungus
parasit/o	parasite
pedicul/o	louse
scolec/o	worm
verm/i	worm
vir/o	virus

## SKELETAL SYSTEM

### A. Bones

1. Formation – Ossification
2. Types – Long/short/flat/irregular
3. Tissues – Compact/spongy (cancellous)
4. Markings – Depressions/openings/projections
5. Axial skeleton
  - a. Skull
  - b. Vertebral column
  - c. Thoracic cage
6. Appendicular skeleton
  - a. Upper extremities
  - b. Lower extremities
  - c. Pectoral girdle
  - d. Pelvic girdle

### B. Joints/articulations

1. Structural classification
  - a. Fibrous
  - b. Cartilaginous
  - c. Synovial
2. Functional classification
  - a. Synarthroses
  - b. Amphiarthroses
  - c. Diarthroses

TERMS	DEFINITIONS	WORDS
ankylo/o	stiff, crooked, bent	<i>ankylosis</i>
arthr/o	joint	<i>arthrodysplasia</i>
articul/o	joint	<i>articulation</i>
brachi/o	arm	<i>brachiocephalic</i>
burs/o	bursa	<i>bursolith</i>
calcane/o	heel	<i>calcaneodynia</i>
carp/o	wrist	<i>carpoptosis</i>
centr/o	center	<i>centrosclerosis</i>
cephal/o	head	<i>cephaledema</i>
cervic/o	neck, cervix	<i>cervicofacial</i>
chir/o, cheir/o	hand	<i>chiropralgia</i>
chondr/o	cartilage	<i>chondrodystrophy</i>
cleid/o	clavicle	<i>cleidorrhexis</i>
coccyg/o	coccyx	<i>coccygodynia</i>
cost/o	rib	<i>costosternal</i>
cox/o	hip	<i>coxarthrosis</i>
crani/o	skull	<i>cranioclast</i>
cubit/o	elbow, forearm	<i>genucubital</i>
dactyl/o	digit (finger or toe)	<i>dactylospasm</i>
eury-	wide, broad	<i>eurycephalic</i>
faci/o	face	<i>facioplasty</i>
femor/o	femur	<i>ischiofemoral</i>
fibul/o	fibula	<i>fibulocalcaneal</i>
geni/o	chin	<i>genioplasty</i>
gnath/o	jaw	<i>gnathoschisis</i>
gnos/o	knowledge	<i>acrognosis</i>
goni/o	angle	<i>goniometer</i>
gyr/o	circle, spiral	<i>gyrospasm</i>
holo-	entire, complete	<i>holoarthritis</i>
humer/o	humerus	<i>humeroradial</i>
hypsi-	high	<i>hypsicephaly</i>
ili/o	ilium	<i>iliolumbar</i>
ischi/o	ischium	<i>ischiodynia</i>
ithy-	erect, straight	<i>ithylordosis</i>
kyph/o	humpback	<i>kyphoscoliosis</i>
lamin/o	lamina	<i>laminectomy</i>
lip/o	fat	<i>lipochondroma</i>
-listhesis	slipping	<i>spondylolisthesis</i>
lord/o	curvature, bending	<i>lordoscoliosis</i>
lox/o	oblique, slanting	<i>loxarthron</i>
lumb/o	loin	<i>lumbodynia</i>
maxill/o	maxilla	<i>maxillotomy</i>
mega-, megal-	large	<i>megalopodia</i>
-megaly	enlargement	<i>dactylomegaly</i>
mel/o	limb, limbs	<i>melalgia</i>
om/o	shoulder	<i>omodynia</i>
opisth/o	backward, behind	<i>opisthognathism</i>
oste/o	bone	<i>osteochondroma</i>
pan-	all	<i>panarthritis</i>
patell/o	patella	<i>patellofemoral</i>
ped/o	foot, child	<i>pedal</i>
pelv/i	pelvis	<i>pelvimeter</i>
perone/o	fibula	<i>peroneotibial</i>
petr/o	stone, petrous region of temporal bone	<i>petromastoid</i>
phalang/o	phalanges	<i>phalangitis</i>
-physis	growth, growing	<i>diaphysis</i>
pod/o	foot	<i>podiatrist</i>
-porosis	porous, decrease in density	<i>osteoporosis</i>
pub/o	pubis	<i>pubovesical</i>
rachi/o	spine	<i>rachioptosis</i>
sacr/o	sacrum	<i>sacrocoxalgia</i>
scapul/o	scapula	<i>scapulopexy</i>
scoli/o	crooked, twisted	<i>scoliorachitic</i>
skelet/o	skeleton	<i>skeletogenous</i>
spin/o	spinal cord, spine	<i>spinocerebellar</i>
spondyl/o	vertebrae	<i>spondylopyosis</i>
stern/o	sternum	<i>sternocostal</i>
synov/o	synovia, synovial membrane	<i>synovectomy</i>
tal/o	talus	<i>talofibular</i>
tars/o	tarsus, edge of eyelid	<i>tarsoclasia</i>
tibi/o	tibia	<i>tibiotalar</i>
vertebr/o	vertebra	<i>vertebrosternal</i>
xiph/o	sword-shaped, xiphoid	<i>xiphocostal</i>

## NERVOUS SYSTEM

### A. Cells

1. Neuron – Dendrites, cell body, axon
2. Neuroglia (glial)

### B. Central Nervous System (CNS)

1. Brain – Cerebrum, cerebellum, brainstem, diencephalon
2. Spinal cord – Ascending/descending tracts
3. Membranes (meninges) – Dura mater, arachnoid, pia mater
4. Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF)

### C. Peripheral Nervous System (PNS)

1. Cranial nerves (12 pairs)
2. Spinal nerves (31 pairs)
3. Afferent (sensory) division: sensory receptors
4. Efferent (motor) division
  - a. Somatic nervous system (voluntary)
  - b. Autonomic nervous system (involuntary)
    - i. Sympathetic nervous system
    - ii. Parasympathetic nervous system

TERMS	DEFINITIONS	WORDS
-algnesia, alges/o	pain sensitivity	analgesia
astr/o	star, star shaped	astrocytoma
atel/o	incomplete, imperfect	atelomyelia
-bulia, -boulia	will	abulia
cerebell/o	cerebellum	cerebellospinal
cerebr/o	cerebrum, brain	cerebroid
-crasia	mixture (good or bad), temperament	eucrasia
drom/o, -drome	running	dromotropic
encephal/o	brain	encephalomalacia
esthesia, -esthesia	sensation, feeling	esthesioneurosis
gangli/o, ganglion/o	ganglion	gangliocytoma
gli/o	glue, neuroglia	gliocyte
heli/o	sun	heliophobia
hydr/o	water, hydrogen	hydrocephalocele
hypn/o	sleep	hypnogenic
hypothalam/o	hypothalamus	hypothalamo-hypophysical
keraun/o	lightning	keraunoneurosis
klept/o	theft, stealing	kleptomania
-lemma	confining membrane	epilemma
-lepsy	seizure	epilepsy
-lexia	speech, word	bradylexia
log/o, -log, -logue	word, speech, thought	logorrhea
-mania	madness, obsessive preoccupation	hypomania
medull/o	medulla, marrow	medulloblast
mening/o	meninges, membranes	meningocele
ment/o	mind	dementia
-mnesia	memory	ecmnesia
myel/o	bone marrow, spinal cord	myelocele
narc/o	numbness, stupor	narcoanesthesia
neur/o	nerve	neurotripsy
noc-	to cause harm, injury or pain	nociceptor
-noia	mind, will	paranoia
-paresis	partial paralysis	hemiparesis
phaner/o	visible, apparent	phaneromania
-phobia, phob/o	fear, aversion	phobophobia
phren/o	mind, diaphragm	tachyphrenia
picr/o	bitter	picrotoxin
piez/o, pies/i, -piesis	pressure	piesesthesia
-plegia	paralysis	quadriplegia

poli/o	gray (matter)	poliomyelitis
-pore	opening, passageway	neuropore
-praxia	action, activity	parapraxia
psych/o	mind	psychokinesis
psychr/o	cold	psychrophobia
radicul/o	nerve root	radiculitis
rhiz/o	root	rhizotomy
schiz/o	split, division	schizophrenia
somn/i, -somnia	sleep	insomnia
syring/o	tube, fistula	syringomyelocele
tauto-	identical, same	tautomeral
-taxia, tax/o	arrangement, coordination	dystaxia
tel/o	end	telodendron
tephr/o	gray (ashen)	tephromyelitis
thanat/o	death	thanatomania
thec/o	sheath	neurothecitis
vag/o	vagus nerve	vagolysis

## MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

### A. Scrotum

Sac containing the testes

### B. Testes

1. Seminiferous tubules - spermatozoa
2. Interstitial cells - testosterone

### C. Ducts

1. Epididymis
2. Vas deferens/ductus deferens
3. Ejaculatory duct
4. Urethra

### D. Penis

Erectile tissue

### E. Glands

1. Seminal vesicles
2. Prostate gland
3. Bulbourethral (Cowper's) gland

### F. Secretion

Semen

1. Sperm
2. Glandular secretions

TERMS	DEFINITIONS	WORDS
andr/o	male	androgen
balan/o	glans penis	balanoblenorrhoea
-cele	hernia, swelling	hydrocele
-cide	killing, agent which kills	spermicide
crypt/o	hidden, concealed	cryptorchism
epididym/o	epididymis	epididymectomy
genit/o	reproduction	genitourinary
gon/o	genitals	gonocyte
gonad/o	gonads	gonadogenesis
olig/o	scanty, few, little	oligospermia
orch/o, orchi/o, orchid/o	testis	orchidopexy
osche/o	scrotum	oscheoplasty
phall/o	penis	phallosdynia
phim/o	muzzle	paraphimosis
prostat/o	prostate gland	prostatocystotomy
semin/i	semen	seminiferous
sperm/o, spermat/o	spermatozoa	spermatogenesis
test/o, testicul/o	testis	testectomy
vas/o	vas deferens, vessel	vasovasostomy
venere/o	sexual intercourse	venereologist
vesicul/o	seminal vesicle	vasovesiculitis
zo/o	animal	azoospermia

## URINARY SYSTEM

### A. Organs

1. Kidneys - Cortex, medulla, nephron, collecting duct, renal pelvis

2. Ureters - Tubes
3. Bladder - Trigone
4. Urethra - Tube

### B. Urine

1. Formation - Filtration, reabsorption, secretion
2. Composition - Water, nitrogenous waste, salts, other substances

TERMS	DEFINITIONS	WORDS
a-, an-	without, not	anuria
albumin/o	albumin	albuminometer
ammon/o	ammonium	ammonuria
-atresia	closure, occlusion	urethratresia
atreto-	closed, lacking an opening	atretocystia
azot/o	nitrogen, urea	azoturia
calci/o	calcium	hypocalciuria
cali/o	calyx	pyelocaliectasis
cupr/o	copper	cupruresis
cyan/o	blue	urocyanosis
cyst/o	bladder, cyst	cystogram
-ectasis, -ectasia	dilation, expansion	nephrectasia
fusc/o	dark brown	urofuscohematin
glomerul/o	glomerulus	glomerulopathy
keton/o	ketones	ketonuria
lith/o	stone, calculus	pyelolithotomy
neph/r/o	kidney	nephrotoxic
noct/i	night	noctalbuminuria
py/o	pus	pyocalix
pyel/o	renal pelvis	pyelophlebitis
ren/o	kidney	renogastric
uric/o	uric acid	uricosuria
ur/o	urine	uroerythrin
-uresis	urination	diuresis
ureter/o	ureter	ureterocolostomy
urethr/o	urethra	urethrorrhagia
-uria	urine condition	pyuria
urin/o	urine	urinalysis
vesic/o	urinary bladder	vesicoclysis

## FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

### A. Ovaries

1. Oocyte development
2. Ovulation

### B. Fallopian tubes/uterine tubes

Fertilization

### C. Uterus

1. Wall
  - a. Perimetrium
  - b. Myometrium
  - c. Endometrium
2. Parts
  - a. Fundus
  - b. Body
  - c. Cervix

### D. Vagina

Hymen

### E. External genitalia/vulva

1. Labia majora/minora
2. Clitoris
3. Bartholin's glands

### F. Breasts

1. Mammary glands
2. Nipple
3. Areola
4. Lactation

### G. Menstrual cycle

1. Phases
2. Hormonal interaction
3. Cessation

TERMS	DEFINITIONS	WORDS
amni/o	amnion	amniocopy
cervic/o	neck, cervix	cervicovaginitis
chori/o	chorion	chorioadenoma
-clasis, -clast,	break, breaking	cranioclasia
-clasia		
colp/o	vagina	colporrhaphy
culd/o	cul-de-sac	culdoscopy
-cyesis	pregnancy	ovariocyesis
embryo/o	embryo	embryopathy
episi/o	vulva	episiostenosis
fet/o	fetus	fetography
galact/o	milk	galactacrasia
gravid/o	pregnancy	gravidocardiac
-gravida	pregnant woman	unigravida
gynec/o	woman, female	gynecography
helc/o	ulcer	helcomenia
hymen/o	hymen	hymenitis
hyster/o	uterus	panhysterectomy
lact/o	milk	lactorrhagia
lecith/o	yolk, ovum	centrolecithal
-lipsis	omit, fail	menolipsis
mamm/o	breast	mammography
mast/o	breast	mastalgia
men/o	menses, menstruation	menorrhagia
metr/o	uterus	myometritis
nat/o	birth	neonatology
neo-	new	neonatal
nulli-	none	nulliparity
o/o	egg, ovum	oogenesis
obstetr/o	midwife	obstetrician
omphal/o	navel	omphalocele
oophor/o	ovary	oophorohysterectomy
ov/o, ov/i	egg, ovum	ovicide
ovari/o	ovary	ovariocentesis
-para, -parous	to bear, bring forth	septipara
-partum	childbirth, labor	postpartum
perine/o	perineum	colpoperineoplasty
per/o	deformed, maimed	peromelia
phys/o	air, gas	physometra
sacchar/o	sugar	saccharogalactorrhagia
salping/o	fallopian tube	salpingocyesis
terat/o	monster	teratogenesis
thel/o	nipple	thelorrhagia
toc/o, -tocia	childbirth, labor	dystocia
tub/o	tube	tuboplasty
uter/o	uterus	uterolith
vagin/o	vagina	vaginography
viv/i	life, alive	viviparous
vulv/o	vulva	vulvopathy

## CARDIOVASCULAR

### A. Heart

- Four chambers
  - Two upper (atria)
  - Two lower (ventricles)
- Wall
  - Endocardium
  - Myocardium
  - Pericardium
- Two partitions
  - Interatrial septum
  - Interventricular septum
- Four valves
  - Atrioventricular
    - Tricuspid
    - Bicuspid (mitral)
  - Semilunar
    - Pulmonary
    - Aortic

### B. Blood vessels

- Arteries - arterioles
- Veins - venules
- Capillaries

### C. Circulation

- Pulmonary
- Systemic

### D. Blood pressure

- Systole (contraction)
- Diastole (relaxation)

### E. Pulse

Rhythmical expansion and contraction of an artery as a result of the heart contraction

### F. Electrical/Conduction system

- Components - SA node - AV node - bundle of His - bundle branches - Purkinje fibers
- Measurement - EKG/ECG

TERMS	DEFINITIONS	WORDS
aneurysm/o	aneurysm	aneurysmectomy
angi/o	vessel	angioblast
aort/o	aorta	aortomalacia
arteri/o	artery	arteriolith
arteriol/o	arteriole	arteriosclerosis
ather/o	fatty substance, plaque	atheroma
atri/o	atrium	atrioseptopexy
brady-	slow	bradycardia
cardi/o	heart	cardiopsis
-cine-	movement	cineangiograph
-clysis	irrigation, washing	venoclysis
coron/o	heart	coronary
embol/o	embolus	embolectomy
isch/o	suppress, restrain	ischemia
-megaly	enlargement	atriomegaly
mi/o	less, smaller	miocardia
-motor	movement, motion	venomotor
palpit/o, palpitat/o	flutter, throbbing	palpitation
phleb/o	vein	phleborrhexis
presby-	aging, elderly	presbycardia
-rhe/o	flow, current, stream	rheocardiography
-spasm	involuntary contraction	vasospasm
sphygm/o	pulse	sphygmoscope
-sphyxia	pulse	asphyxia
-stenosis	narrowed, constricted	aortostenosis
tachy-	fast	tachycardia
tel/e	end, distant	telecardiography
-tension	stretched, strained	hypertension
valv/o, valvul/o	valve	valvulotomy
varic/o	varicose veins	varicophlebitis
vas/o	vessel, vas deferens	vasohypotonic
vascul/o	vessel	vasculitis
ven/o	vein	venography
ventricul/o	ventricle of the heart or brain	ventriculogram
venul/o	venule	venular

## GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM

### A. Oral cavity

Tongue, teeth, hard/soft palate, gums, salivary glands

### B. Pharynx

### C. Esophagus

### D. Stomach

- Sphincters
- Parts - fundus, body, pylorus

### E. Small intestine

Parts - duodenum, jejunum, ileum

### F. Liver

Right and left lobes

### G. Pancreas

Endocrine/exocrine tissue

### H. Large intestine

Parts - cecum, colon, rectum, anus

TERMS	DEFINITIONS	WORDS
abdomin/o	abdomen	abdominocentesis
-agogue	producer, leader	cholagogue
-agra	severe pain	dentagra
amyl/o	starch	amylolysis
an/o	anus	anorectocolonic
arsenic/o	arsenic	arsenicophagy
atel/o	incomplete, imperfect	ateloglossia
bil/i	bile	biligenesis
bucc/o	cheek	buccal
cec/o	cecum	ceccoileostomy
celi/o	abdomen	celiomyositis
cheil/o, chil/o	lip	cheiloschisis
-chezia, -chesia	defecation	dyschezia
chol/e	gall, bile	cholangiostomy
choledoch/o	common bile duct	choledocholithiasis
chyl/o	chyle	chylopoiesis
col/o	colon	proctocolostomy
dent/i	tooth	dentalgia
dips/o	thirst	adipsia
duoden/o	duodenum	duodenohepatic
-emesis	vomiting	hyperemesis
enter/o	intestines (small intestines)	enteroclysis
esophag/o	esophagus	esophagocele
gastr/o	stomach	dextrogastrica
ge/o	earth, soil	geophagia
gingiv/o	gums	gingivoplasty
gloss/o	tongue	glossolalia
gluc/o	glucose, sugar	glucokinetic
glyc/o	glucose, sugar	glycosialorrhagia
hepat/o	liver	hepatosplenomegaly
idi/o	individual, distinct, unknown	idioglossia
ile/o	ileum	ileoileostomy
jejun/o	jejunum	jejunorrhaphy
lapar/o	abdomen, abdominal wall	laparoscope
lingu/o	tongue	retrolingual
loph/o	ridge	lophodont
odont/o	tooth	anodontia
or/o	mouth	intraoral
-orexia	appetite	hyperorexia
orth/o	straight, normal, correct	orthodontist
palat/o	palate	palatoplegia
-pepsia	digestion	dyspepsia
peritone/o	peritoneum	peritoneoclysis
phag/o, phagia	eating, ingestion	phagodnamometer
-posia	drinking	polyposia
-prandial	meal	postprandial
proct/o	rectum, anus	proctopexy
ptyal/o	saliva	ptyalogenic
pyl/e	portal vein	pylemphraxis
pylor/o	pylorus	pyloroplasty
pyr/o	heat, fire, fever	pyrosis
rect/o	rectum	rectocele
sial/o	saliva	sialolith
sigmoid/o	sigmoid colon	sigmoidoscope
sit/o	food	sitophobia
splanchn/o	viscera	splanchnoptosis
-stalis	contraction	peristalsis
staphyl/o	uvula, grapelike clusters	staphylorrhaphy
stomat/o	mouth	stomatomalacia
-tresia	opening, perforation	proctotresia
typh/o	cecum, blindness	typhlectasis
uran/o	palate	uranoschisis
zym/o	enzyme, ferment	zymolysis

## BLOOD

### A. Composition

1. Plasma (55%) - Pale, yellow fluid
2. Formed elements (cells) - 45%
  - a. Erythrocytes
  - b. Leukocytes
    - i. Granulocytes (eosinophils, basophils, neutrophils)
    - ii. Agranulocytes (monocytes, lymphocytes)
  - c. Thrombocytes (platelets)

### B. Blood Groups

1. ABO Group
  - a. Types - A/B/AB/O
  - b. Determined by antigen(s) on erythrocyte
2. Rh Group
  - a. Rh+ / Rh-
  - b. Presence or absence of Rh antigen on erythrocyte

### C. Blood Clotting (coagulation)

1. Chemical reactions
2. Clot prevention
3. Clot retraction

TERMS	DEFINITIONS	WORDS
<b>agglutin/o</b>	clumping	<i>agglutinophilic</i>
<b>anis/o</b>	unequal	<i>anisomorphocytosis</i>
<b>bas/o, basi/o</b>	base, foundation	<i>basophil</i>
<b>coagul/o</b>	coagulation, clotting	<i>coagulopathy</i>
<b>-crit</b>	separate	<i>thrombocytocrit</i>
<b>-emia</b>	blood condition	<i>erythremia</i>
<b>eosin/o</b>	red, rosy, dawn	<i>eosinopenia</i>
<b>erythr/o</b>	red	<i>erythrocytosis</i>
<b>ferr/i, ferr/o</b>	iron	<i>ferrometer</i>
<b>gigant/o</b>	huge	<i>gigantocyte</i>
<b>-globin</b>	protein	<i>hemoglobin</i>
<b>granul/o</b>	granules	<i>agranulocytosis</i>
<b>hem/o, hemat/o</b>	blood	<i>hemocytotoxin</i>
<b>kal/i</b>	potassium	<i>hyperkalemia</i>
<b>leuk/o</b>	white	<i>leukocytotoxin</i>
<b>myel/o</b>	bone marrow, spinal cord	<i>myelocytosis</i>
<b>natr/o</b>	sodium	<i>hypernatremia</i>
<b>neutr/o</b>	neutral	<i>neutropenia</i>
<b>norm/o</b>	normal, usual	<i>normochromocyte</i>
<b>-pheresis</b>	removal	<i>plateletpheresis</i>
<b>-phil, -philia</b>	affinity for, tendency towards	<i>hemophilia</i>
<b>-phore</b>	bearer, processor	<i>siderophore</i>
<b>-phoresis</b>	bearing, transmission	<i>electrophoresis</i>
<b>phosphat/o</b>	phosphate	<i>phosphatemia</i>
<b>poikil/o</b>	variation, irregular	<i>poikiloblast</i>
<b>pykn/o, pycn/o</b>	thick, dense	<i>pyknotocyte</i>
<b>rhod/o</b>	red, rosy	<i>rhodocyte</i>
<b>sangu/i, sanguin/o</b>	blood	<i>sanguiferous</i>
<b>sapr/o</b>	rotten, decay	<i>sapremia</i>
<b>schist/o, -schisis</b>	split, cleft	<i>schistocyte</i>
<b>ser/o</b>	serum, serous	<i>serosanguineous</i>
<b>sider/o</b>	iron	<i>sideropenia</i>
<b>spher/o</b>	round, sphere	<i>spherocytosis</i>
<b>strept/o</b>	twisted, curved	<i>streptococemia</i>
<b>thromb/o</b>	clot, thrombus	<i>thromboelastogram</i>
<b>-volemia</b>	blood volume	<i>normovolemia</i>

## ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

### A. Characteristics

1. Ductless glands called endocrine glands
2. Glands secrete hormones directly into the blood stream
3. Hormones affect growth/development, reproduction, metabolism

### B. Endocrine Glands

1. Pituitary
  - a. anterior
  - b. posterior

2. Thyroid
3. Parathyroid
4. Adrenal
  - a. medulla
  - b. cortex
5. Pancreas
6. Testes
7. Ovaries
8. Pineal
9. Thymus

TERMS	DEFINITIONS	WORDS
<b>acr/o</b>	extremities	<i>acrogeria</i>
<b>aden/o</b>	gland	<i>adenectomy</i>
<b>adren/o</b>	adrenal glands	<i>adrenomegaly</i>
<b>cortic/o</b>	cortex	<i>corticoadrenal</i>
<b>crin/o</b>	secrete, separate	<i>crinogenic</i>
<b>hirsut/o</b>	hairy	<i>hirsutism</i>
<b>hormon/o</b>	hormone	<i>hormonopoiesis</i>
<b>medull/o</b>	medulla, marrow	<i>medulloadrenal</i>
<b>myx/o</b>	mucus	<i>myxedema</i>
<b>pancreat/o</b>	pancreas	<i>pancreatolithotomy</i>
<b>parathyroid/o</b>	parathyroid	<i>parathyroidoma</i>
<b>phe/o</b>	dusky	<i>pheochromoctoma</i>
<b>pineal/o</b>	pineal gland	<i>pinealopathy</i>
<b>pituitar/o</b>	pituitary gland	<i>pituitarism</i>
<b>thym/o</b>	thymus gland	<i>thymotoxin</i>
<b>thyr/o</b>	thyroid gland	<i>thyrocele</i>
<b>tox/o, toxic/o</b>	poison	<i>thyrotoxicosis</i>
<b>-trophy, troph/o</b>	nourishment, growth	<i>hypertrophy</i>

## INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM

### A. Skin

Layers

1. Epidermis
2. Dermis/corium
3. Subcutaneous/hypodermis

### B. Hair

1. Components
  - a. Shaft
  - b. Root
  - c. Bulb
2. Cycle - Growth/resting

### C. Glands

1. Sebaceous/oil - sebum
2. Sudoriferous/sweat
  - a. apocrine
  - b. eccrine

### D. Nails

Components

1. Free edge
2. Nail body
3. Nail root

TERMS	DEFINITIONS	WORDS
<b>acanth/o</b>	thorny, spiny	<i>acanthoma</i>
<b>actin/o</b>	ray, radiation	<i>actinodermatitis</i>
<b>brom/o</b>	bromine	<i>bromoderma</i>
	containing compound, odor	
<b>caus/o, cauter/o</b>	burn, burning	<i>causalgia</i>
<b>-chroia</b>	skin coloration	<i>xanthochroia</i>
<b>chrom/o</b>	color	<i>chromomycosis</i>
<b>chrys/o</b>	gold	<i>chrysiasis</i>
<b>cutane/o</b>	skin	<i>subcutaneous</i>
<b>derm/o, dermat/o</b>	skin	<i>dermatopathy</i>
<b>erythem/o</b>	flushed, redness	<i>erythema</i>
<b>eschar/o</b>	scab	<i>escharotomy</i>
<b>graph/o</b>	writing	<i>graphesthesia</i>
<b>hidr/o</b>	sweat	<i>hyperhidrosis</i>
<b>ichthy/o</b>	fish	<i>ichthyosis</i>
<b>iod/o</b>	iodine	<i>iododerm</i>
<b>kerat/o</b>	horny tissue, cornea	<i>keratolysis</i>

<b>koil/o</b>	hollow, concave, depressed	<i>koilonychia</i>
<b>lepid/o</b>	flakes, scales	<i>lepidosis</i>
<b>lepr/o</b>	leprosy	<i>leproma</i>
<b>onych/o</b>	nail	<i>onychomycosis</i>
<b>pachy-</b>	thick	<i>pachydermatocele</i>
<b>papul/o</b>	papule, pimple	<i>papulopustular</i>
<b>perspir/o</b>	breathe through	<i>perspiration</i>
<b>phyt/o</b>	plant	<i>phytophotodermatitis</i>
<b>pil/o</b>	hair	<i>pilomotor</i>
<b>prurit/o</b>	itching	<i>pruritogenic</i>
<b>pseudo-</b>	false	<i>pseudochromhidrosis</i>
<b>psor/o</b>	itching	<i>psoriasis</i>
<b>py/o</b>	pus	<i>pyodermatitis</i>
<b>rhytid/o</b>	wrinkle	<i>rhytidectomy</i>
<b>seb/o</b>	sebum	<i>seborrhea</i>
<b>steat/o</b>	fat	<i>steatocryptosis</i>
<b>sud/o</b>	sweat	<i>sudokeratosis</i>
<b>trich/o</b>	hair	<i>hypertrichosis</i>
<b>ul/o</b>	scar, scarring	<i>uloid</i>
<b>ungu/o</b>	nail	<i>subungual</i>
<b>verruc/i</b>	wart	<i>verrucosis</i>
<b>xer/o</b>	dry	<i>xeroderma</i>

## RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

### A. Upper Respiratory Tract

1. Nose - Nasal cavity, paranasal sinuses
2. Pharynx - Nasopharynx, oropharynx, laryngopharynx

### B. Lower Respiratory Tract

1. Larynx - Vocal Cords
2. Trachea - C-shaped rings of cartilage
3. Bronchi
  - a. Right/left bronchus
  - b. Bronchioles - alveoli
4. Lungs
  - a. Lobes - right (3) / left (2)
  - b. Pleura

### C. Pulmonary Ventilation

1. Inspiration/expiration
2. Diaphragm

TERMS	DEFINITIONS	WORDS
<b>alveol/o</b>	alveolus	<i>alveolitis</i>
<b>aspir/o, aspirat/o</b>	inhaling, removal	<i>aspiration</i>
<b>blenn/o</b>	mucus	<i>blennothorax</i>
<b>brachy-</b>	short	<i>brachypnea</i>
<b>bronch/o</b>	bronchus	<i>bronchorrhagia</i>
<b>bronchiol/o</b>	bronchiole	<i>bronchiolectasis</i>
<b>-capnia, capn/o</b>	carbon dioxide	<i>hypercapnia</i>
<b>coni/o</b>	dust	<i>coniofibrosis</i>
<b>epiglott/o</b>	epiglottis	<i>epiglottitis</i>
<b>lal/o, -lalia</b>	speech, babble	<i>laliatry</i>
<b>lampr/o</b>	clear	<i>lamprophonia</i>
<b>laryng/o</b>	larynx	<i>laryngoxerosis</i>
<b>lept/o</b>	slender, thin, delicate	<i>leptophonia</i>
<b>lob/o</b>	lobe	<i>lobectomy</i>
<b>mediastin/o</b>	mediastinum	<i>mediastinoscopy</i>
<b>mogi-</b>	difficult	<i>mogiphonia</i>
<b>nas/o</b>	nose	<i>nasolabial</i>
<b>osm/o, -osmia</b>	sense of smell, odor, impulse	<i>anosmia</i>
<b>osphres/i/o, -osphresia</b>	sense of smell, odor	<i>osphresimeter</i>
<b>ox/o, -oxia</b>	oxygen	<i>hypoxia</i>
<b>-pagus</b>	conjoined twins	<i>thoracopagus</i>
<b>pector/o</b>	chest	<i>pectoralgia</i>
<b>phas/o, -phasia</b>	speech	<i>dysphasia</i>
<b>phon/o, -phonia</b>	voice, sound	<i>rhinophonia</i>
<b>phren/o</b>	mind, diaphragm	<i>phrenalgia</i>
<b>pimel/o</b>	fat, fatty	<i>pimelorthopnea</i>
<b>pleur/o</b>	pleura	<i>pleurochocystitis</i>
<b>-pnea</b>	breathe	<i>hyperpnea</i>

<b>pneum/o</b>	lung, air	<i>pneumopexy</i>
<b>pneumon/o</b>	lung, air	<i>pneumonomycosis</i>
<b>-ptosis</b>	prolapse, drooping	<i>laryngoptosis</i>
<b>-ptysis</b>	spitting	<i>hemoptysis</i>
<b>pulmon/o</b>	lung	<i>pulmonologist</i>
<b>respir/o, respirat/o</b>	breathe, breathing	<i>respirator</i>
<b>rhin/o</b>	nose	<i>rhinolithiasis</i>
<b>sept/o</b>	partition	<i>septorhinoplasty</i>
<b>silic/o</b>	silica, quartz	<i>silicosis</i>
<b>sinus/o</b>	cavity, sinus	<i>sinusotomy</i>
<b>span/o</b>	scanty, scarce	<i>spanopnea</i>
<b>spir/o</b>	breathe	<i>bronchospirometer</i>
<b>steth/o</b>	chest	<i>stethoscope</i>
<b>therm/o</b>	heat	<i>thermopolypnea</i>
<b>thorac/o</b>	chest	<i>thoracoschisis</i>
<b>trache/o</b>	trachea	<i>tracheostenosis</i>
<b>traumat/o</b>	trauma, injury, wound	<i>traumatopnea</i>
<b>xen/o</b>	strange, foreign	<i>xenophonia</i>

## MUSCULAR SYSTEM

### A. Characteristics

1. Excitability
2. Contractility
3. Elasticity
4. Extensibility

### B. Types

1. Skeletal
  - a. Voluntary/striated
  - b. Movement
  - c. Naming
  - d. Attached to the skeleton
2. Smooth
  - a. Involuntary/nonstriated
  - b. Located in walls of hollow organs
3. Cardiac
  - a. Involuntary/striated
  - b. Found in the heart

TERMS	DEFINITIONS	WORDS
<b>-asthenia, asthen/o</b>	weakness	<i>myasthenia</i>
<b>aux/o</b>	growth, acceleration	<i>auxotonic</i>
<b>-chalasia</b>	relaxation	<i>achalasia</i>
<b>erg/o</b>	work	<i>ergometry</i>
<b>fasci/o</b>	fascia	<i>fasciodesis</i>
<b>fibr/o</b>	fiber, fibrous	<i>fibromyoma</i>
<b>flex/o</b>	bend	<i>flexor</i>
<b>ide/o</b>	idea, mental images	<i>ideomuscular</i>
<b>kinesi/o, kinesia, -kinetic</b>	movement	<i>kinesioneurosis</i>
<b>lei/o</b>	smooth	<i>leiomyoma</i>
<b>ligament/o</b>	ligament	<i>ligamentopexy</i>
<b>-lysis</b>	dissolution, breakdown	<i>myolysis</i>
<b>muscul/o</b>	muscle	<i>musculoskeletal</i>
<b>my/o, myos/o</b>	muscle	<i>myorrhexis</i>
<b>pale/o</b>	old	<i>paleokinetic</i>
<b>palin-, pali-</b>	recurrence, repetition	<i>palikinesia</i>
<b>pyg/o</b>	buttocks	<i>pygalgia</i>
<b>rhabd/o</b>	rod	<i>rhabdoid</i>
<b>rhabdomy/o</b>	striated/skeletal muscle	<i>rhabdomyolysis</i>
<b>rot/o, rotat/o</b>	turn, revolve	<i>rotator</i>
<b>-stasis</b>	standing still, standing	<i>myostasis</i>
<b>sthen/o, -sthenia</b>	strength	<i>sthenometry</i>
<b>-stroma</b>	supporting tissue of an organ	<i>myostroma</i>

<b>syndesm/o</b>	ligament, connective tissue	<i>syndesmectopia</i>
<b>ten/o</b>	tendon	<i>tenorrhaphy</i>
<b>tenont/o</b>	tendon	<i>tenontography</i>
<b>-therapy, therapeut/o</b>	treatment	<i>kinesiotherapy</i>
<b>ton/o</b>	tone, tension	<i>myatonia</i>

## SPECIAL SENSES: EYE/EAR

### A. Eye

1. Layers/Tunics
  - a. Fibrous
    - i. Sclera
    - ii. Cornea
  - b. Vascular
    - i. Choroid
    - ii. Ciliary body
    - iii. Iris
  - c. Nervous - Retina
2. Associated Structures
  - a. Eyebrows
  - b. Eyelids
  - c. Lacrimal apparatus
  - d. Conjunctiva
  - e. Eyelashes

### B. Ear

1. External
  - a. Auricle
  - b. External auditory canal
  - c. Tympanic membrane/eardrum
2. Middle
  - a. Auditory/eustachian tube
  - b. Auditory ossicles - Malleus/incus/stapes
3. Inner
 

Bony labyrinth-semicircular canals/vestibule/cochlea

TERMS	DEFINITIONS	WORDS
<b>acous/o</b>	hearing	<i>acousia</i>
<b>acoust/o</b>	hearing, sound	<i>acoustics</i>
<b>ambly/o</b>	dim, dull	<i>amblyoscope</i>
<b>audi/o, audit/o</b>	hearing	<i>audiometer</i>
<b>aur/o,</b>	ear	<i>auriculotemporal</i>
<b>auricul/o</b>		
<b>blephar/o</b>	eyelid	<i>blepharorrhaphy</i>
<b>cochle/o</b>	cochlea	<i>cochleitis</i>
<b>conjunctiv/o</b>	conjunctiva	<i>conjunctivitis</i>
<b>cor/o</b>	pupil	<i>corectasia</i>
<b>corne/o</b>	cornea	<i>corneoesclera</i>
<b>-cusis</b>	hearing	<i>presbycusis</i>
<b>cycl/o</b>	ciliary body, circular	<i>cyclodialysis</i>
<b>dacr/o</b>	tear	<i>dacryoadenectomy</i>
<b>dipl/o</b>	double	<i>diploscope</i>
<b>hygr/o</b>	moisture	<i>hygroblepharic</i>
<b>ir/o, irid/o</b>	iris	<i>iridemia</i>
<b>kerat/o</b>	cornea, horny tissue	<i>keratomalacia</i>
<b>lacrim/o</b>	tear, lacrimal duct	<i>lacrimotomy</i>
<b>logad/o</b>	whites of the eyes	<i>logadectomy</i>
<b>myring/o</b>	eardrum	<i>myringomycosis</i>
<b>ocul/o</b>	eye	<i>oculonasal</i>
<b>ophthalm/o</b>	eye	<i>ophthalmodynia</i>
<b>ophry/o</b>	eyebrow	<i>ophryitis</i>
<b>-opia, -opsia</b>	vision	<i>heteropsia</i>
<b>opt/o</b>	eye, vision	<i>optometer</i>
<b>ot/o</b>	ear	<i>otopyorrhoea</i>
<b>palpebr/o</b>	eyelid	<i>palpebritis</i>
<b>phac/o</b>	lens	<i>phacocele</i>
<b>phak/o</b>	lens	<i>phakoma</i>
<b>phot/o</b>	light	<i>photophobia</i>
<b>platy-</b>	broad, flat	<i>platycoria</i>

<b>-pterygium</b>	abnormality of the conjunctiva	<i>pimelopterygium</i>
<b>pupill/o</b>	pupil	<i>pupillatonia</i>
<b>retin/o</b>	retina	<i>retinotoxic</i>
<b>scler/o</b>	sclera	<i>sclerectasia</i>
<b>scot/o</b>	darkness	<i>scotopia</i>
<b>son/o</b>	sound	<i>sonometer</i>
<b>staped/o</b>	stapes	<i>stapedectomy</i>
<b>stich/o, -stichia</b>	rows	<i>polystichia</i>
<b>stigmat/o</b>	mark, point	<i>astigmatism</i>
<b>-tropia</b>	to turn	<i>anatotopia</i>
<b>tympan/o</b>	eardrum	<i>tympanosclerosis</i>
<b>uve/o</b>	uvea	<i>uveoplasty</i>
<b>vitre/o</b>	glassy, vitreous body	<i>vitreocapsulitis</i>

## LYMPHATIC & IMMUNE SYSTEM

### A. Lymphatic System

1. Lymph
  - a. clear, watery fluid
  - b. formed from interstitial fluid
2. Lymphatic Vessels - Valves
3. Lymphatic Organs
  - a. Tonsils
    - i. palatine
    - ii. pharyngeal
    - iii. lingual
  - b. Lymph Nodes - concentration of nodes
    - i. inguinal
    - ii. axillary
    - iii. cervical
  - c. Spleen
  - d. Thymus

### B. Immune System

1. Non-specific response - skin, inflammation, phagocytosis
2. Specific response
  - a. acquired immunity
    - i. natural (active/passive)
    - ii. artificial (active/passive)
  - b. antibody-mediated immunity
  - c. cell-mediated immunity

TERMS	DEFINITIONS	WORDS
<b>adenoid/o</b>	adenoids	<i>adenoidectomy</i>
<b>allo-</b>	other, different	<i>allotoxin</i>
<b>auto-</b>	self	<i>autoantitoxin</i>
<b>axill/o</b>	armpit	<i>axillary</i>
<b>-edema</b>	swelling	<i>lymphedema</i>
<b>-emphraxis</b>	stoppage, obstruction	<i>splenemphraxis</i>
<b>immun/o</b>	protection, immune	<i>immunogenic</i>
<b>inguin/o</b>	groin	<i>inguinodynia</i>
<b>lien/o</b>	spleen	<i>lienomalacia</i>
<b>lymph/o</b>	lymph	<i>lymphangioplebitis</i>
<b>nod/o</b>	knot	<i>nodular</i>
<b>-penia</b>	deficiency	<i>lymphocytopenia</i>
<b>peri-</b>	around	<i>perilymphangitis</i>
<b>-phylaxis</b>	protection	<i>anaphylaxis</i>
<b>ple/o</b>	more	<i>pleocytosis</i>
<b>sarc/o</b>	flesh	<i>lymphosarcoma</i>
<b>-sepsis</b>	putrefaction	<i>antiseptis</i>
<b>splen/o</b>	spleen	<i>splenectasis</i>
<b>tetan/o</b>	tetanus	<i>tetanophilic</i>
<b>thym/o</b>	thymus	<i>thymectomy</i>
<b>tonsill/o</b>	tonsils	<i>tonsillolith</i>
<b>top/o</b>	particular place or area	<i>splenectomy</i>
<b>vaccin/o</b>	vaccine	<i>vaccinogenous</i>

# MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

## THE BASICS

### FOUNDATION OF MEDICAL WORDS

#### A. Structure

Most medical words are composed of two or more terms. To define a medical word:

- divide the word into its terms
- analyze the terms
- define the word

Examples:

#### Pericarditis

*peri* = around; *card* = heart; *itis* = inflammation  
Inflammation around the heart

#### Oncology

*onco* = tumor, mass; *logy* = study of  
Study of tumors

#### B. Terms

Term + Term (.....+.....) = medical word

There are five categories of terms:

##### 1. Prefix - beginning of a word

(ex., *pre* \_\_\_\_\_; *post* \_\_\_\_\_)

Designated by a “\_\_\_\_\_” after the term.

##### 2. Suffix - ending of a word

(ex., \_\_\_\_\_*stomy*; \_\_\_\_\_*itis*)

Designated by a “\_\_\_\_\_” before the term.

##### 3. Root - foundation/base of a word (ex., **hepat**; **gastr**)

##### 4. Combining vowel - vowel (usually “o”) added to a root (ex., **gastr**o).

Use a combining vowel when joining:

- Root to another root (ex., **gastr**o**hepatitis**)
- Root to a suffix beginning with a consonant (ex., **cardiomegaly**)
- Combining form - root + vowel (ex., **hepat**o; **gastr**o)

Designated by a “/” between the root and the vowel

Examples:

#### Hyperleukocytosis

*hyper* (prefix) = excessive

*leuko* (combining form) = white

*cyt* (root) = cell

*osis* (suffix) = condition of

Definition: condition of excessive white blood cells (leukocytes)

#### Hematotoxic

*hemato* (combining form) = blood

*tox* (root) = poison

*ic* (suffix) = pertaining to

Definition: pertaining to blood poisoning

#### TIPS:

- Some terms have more than one definition. To determine the correct definition in a particular medical word, analyze the other terms in the word.

Example:

#### Poliomyelitis

*polio* = gray (matter)

*myel* = spinal cord, bone marrow

*itis* = inflammation

Definition: Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord. The bone marrow does not have gray matter.

- Some terms may function as a root/combining form in one word and a suffix in another word.

Classification depends upon the specific medical word.

Examples:

#### Cytology

*cyto* (combining form) = cell

*logy* (suffix) = study of

Definition: Study of cells

#### Erythrocyte

*erythro* (combining form) = red

*cyte* (suffix) = cell

Definition: Red blood cell

### THE HUMAN BODY

#### A. Development

Cells - tissues - organs - systems - organism

##### 1. Cells: Major Components

- Cell membrane
- Cytoplasm
- Nucleus

##### 2. Tissues: Primary Types

- Connective
- Epithelium
- Muscle
- Nervous

##### 3. Organs

- Composed of two or more different tissues
- Have specific functions

##### 4. Systems: Related organs with common functions

##### 5. Organism: A living person

#### B. Cavities

A space containing organs

##### 1. Dorsal

- Cranial
- Vertebral (spinal)

##### 2. Ventral

- Abdominal
- Pelvic
- Thoracic

#### C. Planes

An imaginary flat surface

- Frontal – anterior/posterior
- Sagittal – right/left
- Transverse – upper/lower

#### D. Positions

A reference point for location or direction.

- Anterior/Ventral – front of the body  
Posterior/Dorsal – back of the body
- Deep – away from the surface  
Superficial – on the surface
- Inferior – situated below  
Superior – situated above
- Lateral – pertaining to the side
- Medial – pertaining to the middle
- Prone – lying face down  
Supine – lying face up

TERMS	DEFINITIONS	WORDS
acid/o	acid, sour, bitter	acidity
acu-	needle	acupuncture
acu/o, acut/o	sharp, severe	subacute
adip/o	fat	adiponecrosis
aer/o	air, gas	aerophagy
agit/o	rapidity, restlessness	agitophobia
-algia	pain	cephalgia
ambul/o	to walk	ambulatory
anomal/o	irregular	anomaly
anthrac/o	coal, carbon, carbuncle	anthracosis
anthrop/o	man, human being	anthropometry
antr/o	antrum	antrotomy
aphth/o	ulcer	aphthosis
apic/o	apex	apicotomy
aque/o	water	aqueous
atmo-	steam, vapor	atmometer
axi/o	axis	abaxial
bar/o	weight, pressure	barotrauma
bary-	heavy, dull, hard	baryphonia
-basia	walking	brachybasia
bathy-, batho-	deep, depth	bathycardia
bio-, bi/o	life, living	biogenesis
blast/o, -blast	early embryonic stage, immature	blastocyte
-calculia	to compute	dyscalculia

calor/i	heat	calorimetry
camp/o	bent	camptocormia
capsul/o, caps/o	capsule, container	capsulitis
carcin/o	cancer	carcinolysis
cari/o	caries, rottenness	caritogenic
-cataphasia	affirmation	acataphasia
cathar/o,	cleansing, purging	catharsis
cathart/o		
-cathisia,	sitting	acathisia
-kathisia		
caud/o	tail	caudal
cavit/o, cav/o	hollow, cavity	cavitation
chem/o	chemical, chemistry	chemosurgery
chron/o	time, timing	chronobiology
clin/o	to slope, bend	clinocephaly
-coimesis	sleeping	dyscoimesis
-coma	deep sleep	semicoma
consci/o	awareness, aware	unconscious
constrict/o	narrowing, binding	vasoconstriction
contus/o	to bruise	contusion
corpor/o	body	corporeal
critic/o	crisis, dangerous	critical
cry/o	cold	cryotherapy
cyt/o, -cyte	cell	cytocide
dem/o	people	epidemic
desicc/o	to dry	electrodesiccation
dilat/o	enlarge, expand	vasodilator
dolich/o	long	dolichofacial
dolor/o	pain	dolorogenic
dors/o	back	dorsoventral
duct/o	to lead	conduction
dynam/o	power, strength	dynamometer
-dynia	pain	gastrodynia
dys-	bad, difficult, painful	dysphonia
echin/o	spiny, prickly	echinocyte
ectr/o	congenital absence	ectrogeny
ele/o	oil	eleoma
emmetr/o	the correct measure, proportioned	emmetropia
enanti/o	opposite, opposed	enantiobiosis
equi-	equality, equal	equilibrium
erethism/o	irritation	erethismic
eti/o	cause	etiology
eu-	good, normal, well	eubiotics
-facient	to cause, make happen	liquefacient
febr/i	fever	febriphobia
fil/o, fil/i,	thread, threadlike	filamentous
filament/o		
-form	specified shape, form	multiform
frig/o, frigid/o	cold	frigorism
funct/o	performance	dysfunctional
gel/o	to freeze, congeal	gelosis
gemell/o	twins	gemellology
-gen, gen/o	producing, generating	pathogen
-genesis	production, formation	neogenesis
-genic	produced by, forming	carcinogenic
ger/o, geront/o	aged, old age	geriatrics
-grade	step	centigrade
hapl/o	simple, single	haploid
heredo-	heredity	heredoimmunity
-hexia	condition	cachexia
hist/o	tissue	histoclastic
homeo-	likeness, constant, sameness	homeodynamics
hydr/o	water, hydrogen	hydrolysis
iatr/o	treatment, physician	iatrogenic
-ician	specialist	clinician
ion/o	ion	ionophoresis



<b>ipsi-</b>	same	<i>ipsilateral</i>
<b>-ist</b>	specialist	<i>pharmacist</i>
<b>-itis</b>	inflammation	<i>pharmitis</i>
<b>kary/o</b>	nucleus	<i>karvorrhesis</i>
<b>kel/o</b>	tumor, fibrous growth	<i>keloid</i>
<b>kraur/o</b>	dry	<i>kraurosis</i>
<b>kym/o</b>	waves	<i>kymography</i>
<b>-labile</b>	unstable, perishable	<i>frigolabile</i>
<b>later/o</b>	side	<i>bilateral</i>
<b>ligat/o</b>	binding, tying	<i>ligature</i>
<b>lim/o</b>	hunger	<i>bulimia</i>
<b>-logist</b>	specialist	<i>neurologist</i>
<b>-logy</b>	study of	<i>cardiology</i>
<b>-lucent</b>	light-admitting	<i>radiolucent</i>
<b>lumin/o</b>	light	<i>luminescence</i>
<b>ly/o</b>	dissolve, loosen	<i>lyoenzyme</i>
<b>-malacia</b>	softening	<i>osteomalacia</i>
<b>-masesis</b>	mastication, chewing	<i>dysmasesis</i>
<b>medi/o</b>	middle	<i>medial</i>
<b>medic/o</b>	heal, healing	<i>medical</i>
<b>mer/o</b>	part	<i>meromicrosomia</i>
<b>meso-</b>	middle	<i>mesoderm</i>
<b>method/o</b>	procedure, technique	<i>methodology</i>
<b>-mimesis</b>	imitation, simulation	<i>pathomimesis</i>
<b>morph/o</b>	shape, form	<i>dolichomorphia</i>
<b>mort/o</b>	death	<i>mortician</i>
<b>nom/o</b>	custom, law	<i>nomotopic</i>
<b>nomen-</b>	name	<i>nomenclature</i>
<b>nos/o</b>	disease	<i>nosology</i>
<b>nucle/o</b>	nucleus	<i>nucleoplasm</i>
<b>nutri/o, nutrit/o</b>	nourish	<i>nutrition</i>
<b>ole/o</b>	oil	<i>oleovitamin</i>
<b>-oma</b>	tumor, mass	<i>histocytoma</i>
<b>onc/o</b>	tumor, mass	<i>oncogenesis</i>
<b>organ/o</b>	organ	<i>organomegaly</i>
<b>palliat/o</b>	soothe, relieve	<i>palliative</i>
<b>pant/o</b>	all, whole	<i>panmorphia</i>
<b>path/o</b>	disease	<i>pathogenic</i>
<b>pharmac/o</b>	drugs	<i>pharmacology</i>
<b>phyl/o</b>	race, species, type	<i>phylogenesis</i>
<b>physi/o</b>	nature	<i>physiologist</i>
<b>physic/o</b>	physical, natural	<i>physicochemical</i>
<b>phyt/o, -phyte</b>	plant	<i>phytotoxin</i>
<b>pin/o</b>	to drink	<i>pinocytosis</i>
<b>plan/o</b>	flat, level, wandering	<i>planocellular</i>
<b>plant/o</b>	sole of the foot	<i>plantalgia</i>
<b>-plasm</b>	formation, growth	<i>neoplasm</i>
<b>plex/o</b>	network (nerves or vessels), plexus	<i>plexectomy</i>
<b>-poiesis</b>	formation	<i>cytopoiesis</i>
<b>posit/o</b>	arrangement, place	<i>reposition</i>
<b>protop/o</b>	face	<i>protopospasm</i>
<b>prote/o</b>	protein	<i>proteolysis</i>
<b>psamm/o</b>	sand, sand-like material	<i>psammomatous</i>
<b>puls/o, pulsat/o</b>	to beat, beating	<i>pulsation</i>
<b>-puncture</b>	to pierce a surface	<i>venipuncture</i>
<b>purul/o</b>	pus formation	<i>purulent</i>
<b>pyr/o</b>	fire, fever, heat	<i>pyrogen</i>
<b>pyret/o</b>	fever	<i>pyretolysis</i>
<b>-receptor, -ceptor</b>	receiver	<i>thermoreceptor</i>
<b>resuscit/o</b>	revive	<i>resuscitation</i>
<b>reticul/o</b>	netlike	<i>reticular</i>
<b>sanit/a</b>	health	<i>sanitarian</i>
<b>scirr/h/o</b>	hard	<i>scirrhoma</i>
<b>somat/o</b>	body	<i>somatotype</i>
<b>-some</b>	body	<i>chromosome</i>
<b>spectr/o</b>	image, spectrum	<i>spectrogram</i>
<b>-stable</b>	stable, fixed	<i>thermostabile</i>
<b>-stasis</b>	standing still, standing	<i>hemostasis</i>
<b>-stat</b>	device/instrument for keeping something stationary	<i>hemostat</i>
<b>stere/o</b>	solid, three dimensional	<i>stereoradiography</i>

<b>succ/o</b>	juice	<i>succorhea</i>
<b>ymptom/o</b>	occurrence	<i>asymptomatic</i>
<b>synaps/o, synapt/o</b>	point of contact, to join	<i>synaptogenesis</i>
<b>system/o</b>	system	<i>systematic</i>
<b>systol/o</b>	contraction	<i>presystole</i>
<b>techn/o</b>	skill, art	<i>technology</i>
<b>tele/o</b>	perfect, complete	<i>telemitosis</i>
<b>temp/o, tempor/o</b>	period of time, the temples	<i>tempolabile</i>
<b>-therapy, therapist/o</b>	treatment	<i>therapeutics</i>
<b>therm/o</b>	heat	<i>thermometer</i>
<b>tors/o</b>	twisting, twisted	<i>sinistrotorsion</i>
<b>trem/o, tremul/o</b>	shaking, trembling	<i>tremor</i>
<b>tri/o</b>	to sort out, sorting	<i>triage</i>
<b>-tumescence, tumesc/o</b>	swelling	<i>detumescence</i>
<b>-type, typ/o</b>	class, representative form	<i>somatotype</i>
<b>ventil/o</b>	to aerate, oxygenate	<i>ventilation</i>
<b>ventr/o</b>	belly, front of the body	<i>ventrolateral</i>
<b>vers/o, -verse</b>	turn, turning	<i>cardioversion</i>
<b>vir/o</b>	virus	<i>virologist</i>
<b>viscer/o</b>	internal organs	<i>visceromegaly</i>
<b>vit/o</b>	life	<i>vital</i>
<b>volv/o, volut/o</b>	to roll	<i>involution</i>
<b>zyg/o</b>	union, junction	<i>zygogenesis</i>

## TERMINOLOGY SETS

### A. DIRECTIONAL TERMS

<b>ab-</b>	away from
<b>ad-</b>	toward, near
<b>ambi-</b>	around, on both sides, about
<b>amphi-</b>	around, on both sides
<b>ana-</b>	up, backward, against
<b>ante-</b>	before, forward
<b>anter/o</b>	front
<b>anti-</b>	against
<b>apo-</b>	away, separation
<b>cata-</b>	down, under
<b>circum-</b>	around
<b>contra-</b>	against, opposite
<b>dextr/o</b>	right
<b>dia-</b>	through, throughout
<b>dis-</b>	apart, to separate
<b>dist/o</b>	distant
<b>ec-, ecto-</b>	outside, out
<b>en-, endo-</b>	inside, within
<b>epi-</b>	above, over, upon
<b>eso-</b>	within
<b>ex-</b>	out, away from
<b>exo-</b>	outside, outward
<b>extra-</b>	outside
<b>fore-</b>	before, in front
<b>hyper-</b>	above, excessive, beyond
<b>hypo-</b>	under, deficient, below
<b>infra-</b>	below, beneath
<b>inter-</b>	between
<b>intra-</b>	within
<b>juxta-</b>	near
<b>later/o</b>	side
<b>levo-</b>	left
<b>medi/o</b>	middle
<b>meso-</b>	middle
<b>para-</b>	alongside, near, beyond, abnormal
<b>per-</b>	through, throughout
<b>peri-</b>	around, surrounding
<b>post-</b>	after, behind
<b>poster/o</b>	behind, towards the back
<b>pre-</b>	before, in front of
<b>pro-</b>	before
<b>pros/o</b>	forward, anterior
<b>proxim/o</b>	near
<b>re-</b>	back, again
<b>retro-</b>	behind, backward
<b>sinistr/o</b>	left

<b>sub-</b>	under, beneath
<b>super-</b>	above, beyond
<b>supra-</b>	above, beyond
<b>tel/e</b>	distant, end
<b>trans-</b>	across
<b>ultra-</b>	beyond, excess

### B. FIVE rrrh's

<b>-rrhagia, -rrhage</b>	excessive flow, profuse fluid discharge
<b>-rrhaphy</b>	suture
<b>-rrhea</b>	flow, discharge
<b>-rrhexis</b>	rupture
<b>rrhythm/o</b>	rhythm

### C. NUMERICAL VALUES

<b>half</b>	demi- hemi- semi-
<b>one</b>	mono- uni-
<b>one and a half</b>	sesqui-
<b>two</b>	bi- di-
<b>three</b>	tri-
<b>four</b>	tetra- quadri-
<b>five</b>	quinque- pent- penta-
<b>six</b>	hex- hexa- sex-
<b>seven</b>	hepta- sept- septi-
<b>eight</b>	octa- octi-
<b>nine</b>	noni-
<b>ten (10<sup>1</sup>)</b>	deca-
<b>hundred (10<sup>2</sup>)</b>	hecto-
<b>thousand (10<sup>3</sup>)</b>	kilo-
<b>million (10<sup>6</sup>)</b>	mega-
<b>billion (10<sup>9</sup>)</b>	giga-
<b>trillion (10<sup>12</sup>)</b>	tera-
<b>quadrillion (10<sup>15</sup>)</b>	peta-
<b>quintillion (10<sup>18</sup>)</b>	exa-
<b>one tenth (10<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	deci-
<b>one hundredth (10<sup>-2</sup>)</b>	centi-
<b>one thousandth (10<sup>-3</sup>)</b>	milli-
<b>one millionth (10<sup>-6</sup>)</b>	micro-
<b>one billionth (10<sup>-9</sup>)</b>	nano-
<b>one trillionth (10<sup>-12</sup>)</b>	pico-
<b>one quadrillionth (10<sup>-15</sup>)</b>	femto-
<b>one quintillionth (10<sup>-18</sup>)</b>	atto-

### D. SURGICAL PROCEDURES

<b>-centesis</b>	surgical puncture of a cavity
<b>-desis</b>	surgical fixation, fusion
<b>-ectomy</b>	surgical removal
<b>-pexy</b>	fixation
<b>-plasty</b>	surgical correction/repair
<b>-rrhaphy</b>	suture
<b>-sect</b>	to cut
<b>-stomy</b>	surgical opening
<b>-tomy</b>	surgical incision
<b>-tripsy</b>	to crush, break

### E. DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

<b>aspir/o, aspirat/o</b>	removal
<b>-assay</b>	to examine, analyze
<b>auscult/o, auscultat/o</b>	to listen
<b>echo-</b>	reverberating sound
<b>electr/o</b>	electricity
<b>-gram</b>	written record
<b>-graph</b>	instrument for recording
<b>-graphy</b>	process of recording
<b>-meter</b>	instrument for measuring

<b>-metry</b>	process of measuring
<b>-opsy</b>	to view
<b>palp/o, palpat/o</b>	to touch gently
<b>percuss/o</b>	to tap
<b>radi/o</b>	x-ray, radiation
<b>-scope</b>	instrument for visual examination
<b>-scopy</b>	visual examination
<b>-tome</b>	instrument for cutting

## F. PATHOGENS

<b>acar/o</b>	mites
<b>arachn/o</b>	spider
<b>bacteri/o</b>	bacteria
<b>-coccus</b>	berry-shaped bacterium
<b>fung/i</b>	fungus, mushroom
<b>helminth/o, -helminth</b>	worm
<b>hirud/i, hirudin/i</b>	leech
<b>ixod/i</b>	ticks
<b>myc/o</b>	fungus
<b>parasit/o</b>	parasite
<b>pedicul/o</b>	louse
<b>scolec/o</b>	worm
<b>verm/i</b>	worm
<b>vir/o</b>	virus

## G. COLORS

<b>alb/o, albin/o</b>	white
<b>chlor/o</b>	green
<b>cirr/h/o</b>	orange-yellow
<b>cyan/o</b>	blue
<b>eosin/o</b>	red, rosy, dawn
<b>erythr/o</b>	red
<b>flav/o</b>	yellow
<b>fusc/o</b>	dark brown
<b>glauc/o</b>	gray, bluish green
<b>jaund/o</b>	yellow
<b>leuk/o</b>	white
<b>lute/o</b>	yellow
<b>melan/o</b>	black
<b>poli/o</b>	gray
<b>purpur/i</b>	purple
<b>rhod/o</b>	red, rosy
<b>rose/o</b>	rosy
<b>rubr/o, rubr/i</b>	red
<b>tephr/o</b>	gray (ashen)
<b>xanth/o</b>	yellow

<b>cornea of the eye</b>	<b>death</b>	<b>different</b>	<b>disease</b>
corne/o	mort/o	allo-	nos/o
kerat/o	necr/o	hetero-	path/o
	thanat/o		

<b>dry</b>	<b>ear</b>	<b>eardrum</b>	<b>eye</b>
kraur/o	aur/o	myring/o	ocul/o
xer/o	auricul/o	tympan/o	ophthalm/o
	ot/o		opt/o

<b>eyelid</b>	<b>face</b>	<b>fat</b>	<b>feces</b>
blephar/o	faci/o	adip/o	corp/o
palpebr/o	op/o	lip/o	scat/o
	prosop/o	steat/o	sterc/o
		pimel/o	

<b>fever</b>	<b>first</b>	<b>foot</b>	<b>hair</b>
febr/i	arch/i	ped/o	pil/o
pyr/o	arch/e	pod/o	trich/o
pyret/o	-arche		
	primi-		
	prot/o		

<b>half</b>	<b>hearing</b>	<b>heart</b>	<b>heat</b>
demi-	acous/o	cardi/o	calor/i
hemi-	acoust/o	coron/o	therm/o
semi-	audi/o		
	audit/o		
	-cusis		

<b>huge</b>	<b>itching</b>	<b>kidney</b>	<b>lens of the eye</b>
gigant/o	prurit/o	nephro/o	phac/o
mega-	psor/o	ren/o	phak/o
meglo-			

<b>life</b>	<b>lip</b>	<b>ligament</b>	<b>little, small</b>
bio-	cheil/o	desm/o	-ole-
bi/o	chil/o	ligament/o	-ule
vit/o	labi/o	syndesm/o	
viv/i			

<b>lung</b>	<b>milk</b>	<b>mind</b>	<b>mouth</b>
pneum/o	galact/o	ment/o	or/o
pneumon/o	lact/o	-noia	stomat/o
pulmon/o		phren/o	
		psych/o	

<b>mucus</b>	<b>muscle</b>	<b>nail</b>	<b>night</b>
blenn/o	muscul/o	onych/o	noct/i
muc/o	my/o	ungu/o	nyct/o
myx/o	myos/o		

<b>nose</b>	<b>nucleus</b>	<b>oil</b>	<b>ovary</b>
nas/o	kary/o	ele/o	oophor/o
rhin/o	nucle/o	ole/o	ovari/o

<b>pain</b>	<b>palate</b>	<b>pregnancy</b>	<b>pupil</b>
-algia	palat/o	-cyesis	cor/o
dolor/o	uran/o	gravid/o	pupill/o
-dynia			

<b>rectum</b>	<b>saliva</b>	<b>same</b>	<b>skin</b>
proct/o	ptyal/o	homeo-	cutane/o
rect/o	sial/o	homo-	derm/o
		ipsi-	dermat/o
		tauto-	

<b>sound</b>	<b>specialist</b>	<b>stone</b>	<b>straight</b>
son/o	-ician	lith/o	ithy-
phon/o	-ist	petr/o	orth/o
	-logist		

<b>strength</b>	<b>sugar</b>	<b>sweat</b>	<b>swelling</b>
dynam/o	gluc/o	hidr/o	-edema
-sthenia	glyc/o	sud/o	-tumescence
sthen/o	sacchar/o		tumesc/o

<b>tear</b>	<b>thick</b>	<b>time</b>	<b>tongue</b>
dacry/o	pachy-	chron/o	gloss/o
lacrim/o	pycn/o	temp/o	lingu/o
	pykn/o	tempor/o	

<b>tooth</b>	<b>tumor/mass</b>	<b>uterus</b>	<b>vagina</b>
dent/i	onc/o	hyster/o	colp/o
odont/o	-oma	metr/o	vagin/o
		uter/o	

<b>vein</b>	<b>vertebral/spinal column</b>	<b>vessel</b>
phleb/o	rachi/o	angi/o
ven/o	spin/o	vas/o
	spondyl/o	

<b>vulva</b>	<b>water</b>
episi/o	aque/o
vulv/o	hydr/o

## GLOSSARY

<b>A</b>	
<b>a-, an-</b>	without, not
<b>ab-</b>	away from
<b>abdomin/o</b>	abdomen
<b>ablat/o</b>	to remove, take away
<b>abrad/o, abras/o</b>	to scrape off
<b>acanth/o</b>	thorny, spiny
<b>acar/o</b>	mites
<b>acid/o</b>	acid, sour, bitter
<b>acous/o</b>	hearing
<b>acoust/o</b>	hearing, sound
<b>acr/o</b>	extremities
<b>actin/o</b>	ray, radiation
<b>acu-</b>	needle
<b>acu/o, acut/o</b>	sharp, severe
<b>ad-</b>	toward, near
<b>aden/o</b>	gland
<b>adenoid/o</b>	adenoids
<b>adip/o</b>	fat
<b>adren/o</b>	adrenal glands
<b>aer/o</b>	air, gas
<b>agglutin/o</b>	clumping
<b>agit/o</b>	rapidity, restlessness
<b>-agogue</b>	producer, leader
<b>-agra</b>	severe pain
<b>alb/o, albin/o</b>	white
<b>albumin/o</b>	albumin
<b>-algesia, alges/o</b>	pain sensitivity
<b>-algia</b>	pain
<b>allo-</b>	other, different
<b>alveol/o</b>	alveolus
<b>ambi-</b>	around, on both sides, about
<b>ambly/o</b>	dim, dull
<b>ambul/o</b>	to walk
<b>ammon/o</b>	ammonium
<b>amni/o</b>	amnion
<b>amphi-</b>	around, on both sides
<b>amyl/o</b>	starch
<b>an/o</b>	anus
<b>ana-</b>	up, backward, against
<b>andr/o</b>	male
<b>aneurysm/o</b>	aneurysm
<b>angi/o</b>	vessel
<b>anis/o</b>	unequal
<b>ankyl/o</b>	stiff, crooked, bent
<b>anomalo</b>	irregular
<b>ante-</b>	before, forward
<b>anter/o</b>	front
<b>anthrac/o</b>	coal, carbon, carbuncle
<b>anthrop/o</b>	man, human being
<b>anti-</b>	against
<b>antr/o</b>	antrum
<b>aort/o</b>	aorta
<b>-apheresis</b>	separation, removal
<b>aphth/o</b>	ulcer
<b>apic/o</b>	apex
<b>apo-</b>	away, separation
<b>-aque/o</b>	water
<b>arachn/o</b>	spider
<b>arch/i, arch/e, -arche</b>	first
<b>arsenic/o</b>	arsenic
<b>arteri/o</b>	artery
<b>arteriol/o</b>	arteriole
<b>arthr/o</b>	joint
<b>articular/o</b>	joint
<b>aspir/o, aspirat/o</b>	inhaling, removal
<b>-assay</b>	to examine, analyze
<b>-asthenia, asthen/o</b>	weakness
<b>astr/o</b>	star, star shaped
<b>atel/o</b>	incomplete, imperfect
<b>ather/o</b>	fatty substance, plaque
<b>atmo-</b>	steam, vapor
<b>-atresia</b>	closure, occlusion
<b>atreto-</b>	closed, lacking an opening
<b>atri/o</b>	atrium
<b>atto-</b>	one quintillionth (10 <sup>-18</sup> )
<b>audi/o, audit/o</b>	hearing
<b>aur/o, auricul/o</b>	ear
<b>auscult/o, auscultat/o</b>	to listen
<b>auto-</b>	self
<b>aux/o</b>	growth, acceleration
<b>axi/o</b>	axis
<b>axill/o</b>	armpit
<b>azot/o</b>	nitrogen, urea

<b>B</b>	
<b>bacteri/o</b>	bacteria
<b>balan/o</b>	glans penis
<b>balne/o</b>	bath
<b>bar/o</b>	weight, pressure
<b>bary-</b>	heavy, dull, hard
<b>bas/o, basi/o</b>	base, foundation
<b>-basia</b>	walking
<b>bathy-, batho-</b>	deep, depth
<b>bi-</b>	two
<b>bibli/o</b>	books
<b>bil/i</b>	bile
<b>bio-, bi/o</b>	life, living
<b>blast/o, -blast</b>	early embryonic stage, immature
<b>blenn/o</b>	mucus
<b>blephar/o</b>	eyelid
<b>brachi/o</b>	arm
<b>brachy-</b>	short
<b>brady-</b>	slow
<b>brom/o</b>	bromine containing compound, odor
<b>bronch/o</b>	bronchus
<b>bronchiol/o</b>	bronchiole
<b>bucc/o</b>	cheek
<b>-bulia, -boulia</b>	will
<b>burs/o</b>	bursa

<b>C</b>	
<b>cac/o</b>	bad, ill
<b>calcane/o</b>	heel
<b>calci/o</b>	calcium
<b>-calculia, calcul/o</b>	to compute
<b>cali/o</b>	calyx
<b>calor/i</b>	heat
<b>camp/o</b>	bent
<b>-capnia, capn/o</b>	carbon dioxide
<b>capsul/o, caps/o</b>	capsule, container
<b>carb/o</b>	carbon
<b>carcin/o</b>	cancer
<b>cardi/o</b>	heart
<b>cari/o</b>	caries
<b>carp/o</b>	wrist
<b>cata-</b>	down, under
<b>-cataphasia</b>	affirmation
<b>cathar/o, cathart/o</b>	cleansing, purging
<b>-cathisia, -kathisia</b>	sitting
<b>caud/o</b>	tail
<b>caus/o, cauter/o</b>	burn, burning
<b>cavit/o, cav/o</b>	hollow, cavity
<b>cec/o</b>	cecum
<b>-cele</b>	hernia, swelling
<b>celi/o</b>	abdomen
<b>-centesis</b>	surgical puncture of a cavity
<b>centi-</b>	one hundredth (10 <sup>-2</sup> )
<b>centr/o</b>	center
<b>cephal/o</b>	head
<b>cerebell/o</b>	cerebellum
<b>cerebr/o</b>	cerebrum, brain
<b>cervic/o</b>	neck, cervix
<b>-chalasia</b>	relaxation
<b>cheil/o, chil/o</b>	lip
<b>chem/o</b>	chemical, chemistry
<b>-chezia, -chesia</b>	defecation
<b>chir/o, chir/o</b>	hand
<b>chlor/o</b>	green
<b>chol/e</b>	gall, bile
<b>choledoch/o</b>	common bile duct
<b>chondr/o</b>	cartilage
<b>chori/o</b>	chorion
<b>-chroia</b>	skin coloration
<b>chrom/o</b>	color
<b>chron/o</b>	time, timing
<b>chrys/o</b>	gold
<b>chyl/o</b>	chyle
<b>-cide</b>	killing, agent which kills
<b>cine-</b>	movement
<b>circum-</b>	around
<b>cirrh/o</b>	orange-yellow
<b>-clasis, -clasia</b>	break
<b>cleid/o</b>	clavicle
<b>clin/o</b>	to slope, bend
<b>-clysis</b>	irrigation, washing
<b>coagul/o</b>	coagulation, clotting

<b>-coccus</b>	berry-shaped bacterium
<b>coccyg/o</b>	coccyx
<b>cochle/o</b>	cochlea
<b>-coimesis</b>	sleeping
<b>col/o</b>	colon
<b>colp/o</b>	vagina
<b>com-, con-</b>	with, together
<b>-coma</b>	deep sleep
<b>coni/o</b>	dust
<b>conjunctiv/o</b>	conjunctiva
<b>consci/o</b>	awareness, aware
<b>constrict/o</b>	narrowing, binding
<b>contra-</b>	against, opposite
<b>-contus/o</b>	to bruise
<b>cor/o</b>	pupil
<b>corne/o</b>	cornea
<b>coron/o</b>	heart
<b>corpor/o</b>	body
<b>cortic/o</b>	cortex
<b>cost/o</b>	rib
<b>cox/o</b>	hip
<b>crani/o</b>	skull
<b>-crasia</b>	mixture (good or bad), temperament
<b>cric/o</b>	ring
<b>crin/o</b>	secrete, separate
<b>-crit</b>	separate
<b>critic/o</b>	crisis, dangerous
<b>cry/o</b>	cold
<b>crypt/o</b>	hidden, concealed
<b>crystall/o</b>	crystal, transparent
<b>cubit/o</b>	elbow, forearm
<b>culd/o</b>	cul-de-sac
<b>cune/o</b>	wedge, wedge-shaped
<b>cupr/o</b>	copper
<b>-cusis</b>	hearing
<b>cutane/o</b>	skin
<b>cyan/o</b>	blue
<b>cycl/o</b>	ciliary body, circular
<b>-cyesis</b>	pregnancy
<b>cyst/o</b>	bladder, cyst
<b>cyt/o, -cyte</b>	cell

<b>D</b>	
<b>dacry/o</b>	tear
<b>dactyl/o</b>	digit (finger or toe)
<b>deca-</b>	ten (10 <sup>1</sup> )
<b>deci-</b>	one tenth (10 <sup>-1</sup> )
<b>demi-</b>	half
<b>dem/o</b>	people
<b>dent/i</b>	tooth
<b>derm/o, dermat/o</b>	skin
<b>desicc/o</b>	to dry
<b>-desis</b>	surgical fixation, fusion
<b>desm/o</b>	ligament
<b>deuter/o</b>	second, secondary
<b>dextr/o</b>	right
<b>di-</b>	two
<b>dia-</b>	through, throughout
<b>didym/o</b>	a twin, testis
<b>-didymus</b>	conjoined twin
<b>dilat/o</b>	enlarge, expand
<b>diplo/o</b>	double
<b>dips/o</b>	thirst
<b>dis-</b>	apart, to separate
<b>dist/o</b>	distant
<b>dolich/o</b>	long
<b>dolor/o</b>	pain
<b>dors/o</b>	back
<b>drom/o, -drome</b>	running
<b>duct/o</b>	to lead
<b>duoden/o</b>	duodenum
<b>dynam/o</b>	power, strength
<b>-dynia</b>	pain
<b>dys-</b>	bad, difficult, painful

<b>E</b>	
<b>ec-, ecto-</b>	outside, out
<b>echin/o</b>	spiny, prickly
<b>echo-</b>	reverberating sound
<b>eco-</b>	environment
<b>-ectasis, -ectasia</b>	dilation, expansion
<b>-ectomy</b>	surgical removal
<b>ectr/o</b>	congenital absence
<b>-edema</b>	swelling
<b>ele/o</b>	oil
<b>electr/o</b>	electricity

<b>embol/o</b>	embolus
<b>embryo/o</b>	embryo
<b>-emesis</b>	vomiting
<b>-emia</b>	blood condition
<b>emmetr/o</b>	the correct measure, proportioned
<b>-emphraxis</b>	stoppage, obstruction
<b>en-, endo-</b>	inside, within
<b>enanti/o</b>	opposite, opposed
<b>encephal/o</b>	brain
<b>enter/o</b>	intestines (small intestines)
<b>eosin/o</b>	red, rosy, dawn
<b>epi-</b>	above, over, upon
<b>epididym/o</b>	epididymis
<b>epiglott/o</b>	epiglottis
<b>episi/o</b>	vulva
<b>equi-</b>	equality, equal
<b>erethism/o</b>	irritation
<b>erg/o</b>	work
<b>erythem/o</b>	flushed, redness
<b>erythr/o</b>	red
<b>eschar/o</b>	scab
<b>eso-</b>	within
<b>esophag/o</b>	esophagus
<b>esthesi/o, -esthesia</b>	sensation, feeling
<b>eti/o</b>	cause
<b>eu-</b>	good, normal, well
<b>eur-</b>	wide, broad
<b>ex-</b>	out, away from
<b>exa-</b>	quintillion (10 <sup>18</sup> )
<b>excit/o</b>	to arouse
<b>exo-</b>	outside, outward
<b>extra-</b>	outside

<b>F</b>	
<b>faci/o</b>	face
<b>-facient</b>	to cause, make happen
<b>fasci/o</b>	fascia
<b>febr/i</b>	fever
<b>femor/o</b>	femur
<b>femto-</b>	one quadrillionth (10 <sup>-15</sup> )
<b>ferr/i, ferr/o</b>	iron
<b>fet/o</b>	fetus
<b>fibr/o</b>	fiber, fibrous
<b>fibul/o</b>	fibula
<b>fil/o, fil/i, filament/o</b>	thread, threadlike
<b>flav/o</b>	yellow
<b>flex/o, flect/o</b>	bend
<b>flu/o, flux/o</b>	to flow
<b>fluor/o</b>	fluorine
<b>follicul/o</b>	small sac, follicle
<b>fore-</b>	before, in front
<b>-form</b>	specified shape, form
<b>frig/o, frigid/o</b>	cold
<b>func/o</b>	performance
<b>fung/i</b>	fungus, mushroom
<b>fusc/o</b>	dark brown

<b>G</b>	
<b>galact/o</b>	milk
<b>galvano-</b>	direct electric current
<b>gamet/o</b>	gamete
<b>gam/o</b>	marriage, sexual union
<b>gangli/o, ganglion/o</b>	ganglion
<b>gastr/o</b>	stomach
<b>ge/o</b>	earth, soil
<b>gel/o</b>	to freeze, congeal
<b>gemell/o</b>	twins
<b>-gen, gen/o</b>	producing, generating
<b>-genesis</b>	production, formation
<b>-genic</b>	produced by, forming
<b>geni/o</b>	chin
<b>genit/o</b>	reproduction
<b>ger/o, geront/o</b>	aged, old age
<b>gest/o, gestat/o</b>	to bear
<b>-geusia</b>	taste
<b>giga-</b>	billion (10 <sup>9</sup> )
<b>gigant/o</b>	huge
<b>gingiv/o</b>	gums
<b>glauc/o</b>	gray, bluish green
<b>gli/o</b>	glue, neuroglia
<b>-globin</b>	protein
<b>glomerul/o</b>	glomerulus
<b>gloss/o</b>	tongue

<b>gluc/o</b>	glucose, sugar
<b>glyc/o</b>	glucose, sugar
<b>gnath/o</b>	jaw
<b>gnos/o</b>	knowledge
<b>gon/o</b>	genitals, semen
<b>gonad/o</b>	gonads
<b>goni/o</b>	angle
<b>-grade</b>	step
<b>-gram</b>	written record
<b>granul/o</b>	granules
<b>-graph</b>	instrument for recording
<b>graph/o</b>	writing
<b>-graphy</b>	process of recording
<b>gravid/o</b>	pregnancy
<b>-gravida</b>	pregnant woman
<b>gustat/o, gust/o</b>	taste
<b>gynec/o</b>	woman, female
<b>gyr/o</b>	circle, spiral

<b>H</b>	
<b>haph/e</b>	touch
<b>hapl/o</b>	simple, single
<b>hect/o</b>	hundred (10 <sup>2</sup> )
<b>helc/o</b>	ulcer
<b>heli/o</b>	sun
<b>helminth/o, -helminth</b>	worm
<b>hemi-</b>	half
<b>hem/o, hemat/o</b>	blood
<b>hepat/o</b>	liver
<b>heredo-</b>	heredity
<b>hetero-</b>	different, other
<b>hex-, hexa-</b>	six
<b>-hexia</b>	condition
<b>hepta-</b>	seven
<b>hidr/o</b>	sweat
<b>hirsut/o</b>	hairy
<b>hirud/i, hirudin/i</b>	leech
<b>hist/o</b>	tissue
<b>holo-</b>	entire, complete
<b>homeo-</b>	likeness, constant, sameness
<b>homo-</b>	same, similar
<b>hormon/o</b>	hormone
<b>humer/o</b>	humerus
<b>hyal/o</b>	resembling glass, glassy
<b>hydr/o</b>	water, hydrogen
<b>hygr/o</b>	moisture
<b>hymen/o</b>	hymen
<b>hyper-</b>	above, excessive, beyond
<b>hypn/o</b>	sleep
<b>hypo-</b>	under, deficient, below
<b>hypothalam/o</b>	hypothalamus
<b>hyspi-</b>	high
<b>hyster/o</b>	uterus

<b>I</b>	
<b>iatr/o</b>	treatment, physician
<b>ichthy/o</b>	fish
<b>-ician</b>	specialist
<b>icter/o</b>	jaundice
<b>ide/o</b>	idea, mental images
<b>idi/o</b>	individual, distinct, unknown
<b>ile/o</b>	ileum
<b>ili/o</b>	ilium
<b>immun/o</b>	protection, immune
<b>infra-</b>	below, beneath
<b>inguin/o</b>	groin
<b>inter-</b>	between
<b>intra-</b>	within
<b>iod/o</b>	iodine
<b>ion/o</b>	ion
<b>ipsi-</b>	same
<b>ir/o, irid/o</b>	iris
<b>isch/o</b>	suppress, restrain
<b>ischi/o</b>	ischium
<b>is/o</b>	equal
<b>-ist</b>	specialist
<b>ithy-</b>	erect, straight
<b>-itis</b>	inflammation
<b>ixod/i</b>	ticks

<b>J</b>	
<b>jaund/o</b>	yellow
<b>jejun/o</b>	jejunum
<b>juxta-</b>	near

<b>K</b>	
kal/i	potassium
kary/o	nucleus
kel/o	tumor, fibrous growth
ken/o	empty
kerat/o	horny tissue, cornea
keraun/o	lightning
keton/o	ketones
kilo-	thousand (10 <sup>3</sup> )
kinesi/o,	movement
-kinesia, -kinetic	
klept/o	theft, stealing
koil/o	hollow, concave, depressed
kraur/o	dry
kym/o	waves
kyph/o	humpback

<b>L</b>	
-labile	unstable, perishable
lacrim/o	tear, lacrimal duct
lact/o	milk
lal/o, -lalia	speech, babble
lamin/o	lamina
lampr/o	clear
lapar/o	abdomen, abdominal wall
laryng/o	larynx
later/o	side
laxat/o	to slacken, relax, loosen
lecith/o	yolk, ovum
-legia	reading
lei/o	smooth
-lemma	confining membrane
lepid/o	flakes, scales
lepr/o	leprosy
-lepsy	seizure
lept/o	slender, thin, delicate
letharg/o	drowsiness
leuk/o	white
levo-	left
-lexia	speech, word
lien/o	spleen
ligament/o	ligament
ligat/o	binding, tying
lim/o	hunger
lingu/o	tongue
lip/o	fat
-lipsis	omit, fail
-listhesis	slipping
lith/o	stone, calculus
lob/o	lobe
logad/o	whites of the eyes
log/o, -log,	word, speech,
-logue	thought
-logist	specialist
-logy	study of
loph/o	ridge
lord/o	curvature, bending
lox/o	oblique, slanting
-lucent	light-admitting
luc/i	light
lucid/o	clear
lumb/o	loin
lumin/o	light
lute/o	yellow
luxat/o	dislocate
ly/o	dissolve, loosen
lymph/o	lymph
-lysis	dissolution, breakdown

<b>M</b>	
-malacia	softening
mamm/o	breast
-mania	madness, obsessive preoccupation
-masesis	mastication, chewing
mast/o	breast
maxill/o	maxilla
medi/o	middle
mediastin/o	mediastinum
medic/o	heal, healing
medull/o	medulla, marrow
mega-	million (10 <sup>6</sup> )
mega-, megal-	large
-megaly	enlargement
mel/o	limbs, limb

melan/o	black
meli-, melit-	honey, sugar
men/o	menses, menstruation
mening/o	meninges, membranes
ment/o	mind
mer/o	part
meso-	middle
meta-	after, beyond, change
metall/o	metal
-meter	instrument for measuring
method/o	procedure, technique
metr/o	uterus
-metry	process of measuring
micro-	one millionth (10 <sup>-6</sup> ), small
mi/o	less, smaller
milli-	one thousandth (10 <sup>-3</sup> )
-mimesis	imitation, simulation
mis/o	hatred of, aversion
-mnesia	memory
mogi-	difficult
mono-	one
morph/o	shape, form
mort/o	death
-motor	movement, motion
muc/o	mucus
multi-	many, much
muscul/o	muscle
mutilat/o	to maim, disfigure
my/o, myos/o	muscle
myc/o	fungus
myel/o	bone marrow, spinal cord
myring/o	eardrum
myx/o	mucus

<b>N</b>	
nano-	one billionth (10 <sup>-9</sup> )
narc/o	numbness, stupor
nas/o	nose
nat/o	birth
natr/o	sodium
necr/o	death
neo-	new
nephr/o	kidney
neur/o	nerve
neutr/o	neutral
nev/o	mole, birthmark
noci-	to cause harm, injury or pain
noct/i	night
nod/o	knot
-noia	mind, will
nom/o	custom, law
nomen-	name
noni-	nine
norm/o	normal, usual
nos/o	disease
not/o	the back
nucle/o	nucleus
nulli-	none
nutri/o, nutrit/o	nourish
nyct/o	night

<b>O</b>	
obstetr/o	midwife
octa-, octi-	eight
ocul/o	eye
odont/o	tooth
-oid	resembling
-ole	little, small
ole/o	oil
olfact/o	smell
olig/o	scanty, few, little
-oma	tumor, mass
om/o	shoulder
omphal/o	navel
onc/o	tumor, mass
onych/o	nail
o/o	egg, ovum
oophor/o	ovary
ophry/o	eyebrow
ophthalm/o	eye
-opia, -opsia	vision
opisth/o	backward, behind
op/o	juice, face
-opsy	to view
opt/o	eye, vision
or/o	mouth

orch/o, orch/i/o,	testis
orchid/o	
-orexia	appetite
organ/o	organ
ornith/o	bird
orth/o	straight, normal, correct
osche/o	scrotum
oscill/o	to swing
-osis	condition, status, abnormal increase
osm/o, -osmia	sense of smell, odor, impulse
osphresi/o, -osphresia	sense of smell, odor
oste/o	bone
ot/o	ear
ov/o, ov/i	egg, ovum
ovari/o	ovary
ox/o, -oxia	oxygen
oxy-	sharp, quick, sour

<b>P</b>	
pachy-	thick
-pagus	conjoined twins
palat/o	palate
pale/o	old
palin-, pali-	recurrence, repetition
palliat/o	soothe, relieve
palp/o, palpat/o	to touch gently
palpebr/o	eyelid
palpit/o, palpitat/o	flutter, throbbing
pan-	all
pancreat/o	pancreas
pant/o	all, whole
papill/o	nipple-like, papilla
papul/o	papule, pimple
para-	alongside, near, beyond, abnormal
-para-, -parous	to bear, bring forth
parasit/o	parasite
parathyroid/o	parathyroid
-paresis	partial paralysis
-partum	childbirth, labor
patell/o	patella
path/o	disease
-pause	cessation
pector/o	chest
ped/o	foot, child
pedicul/o	louse
pel/o	mud
pelv/i	pelvis
-penia	deficiency
pent-, penta-	five
-pepsia	digestion
per-	through, throughout
percut/o	to tap
peri-	around, surrounding
perine/o	perineum
peritone/o	peritoneum
per/o	deformed, maimed
perone/o	fibula
perspir/o	breathe through
pest/i	plague, pests
-peta-	quadrillion (10 <sup>15</sup> )
-petal	moving toward, seeking
petr/o	stone, petrous region of temporal bone

fixation	
-pexy	
phac/o	lens
phag/o, -phagia	eating, ingestion
phak/o	lens
phalang/o	phalanges
phall/o	penis
phaner/o	visible, apparent
pharmac/o	drugs
phas/o, -phasia	speech
phe/o	dusky
phen/o	appearance
-pheresis	removal
-phil, -philia	affinity for, tendency towards
phim/o	muzzle
phleb/o	vein
-phobia, phob/o	fear, aversion
phon/o, -phonia	voice, sound
-phore, phor/o	bearer, processor
-phoresis	bearing, transmission
phosphat/o	phosphate

phot/o	light
phren/o	mind, diaphragm
phyc/o	seaweed, algae
phyl/o	race, species, type
-phylaxis	protection
phyll/o	leaf, leaf-like
-phyma	tumor, growth
physic/o	physical, natural
physi/o	nature
phys/o	air, gas
-physis	growth, growing
phyt/o, -phyte	plant
pico-	one trillionth (10 <sup>-12</sup> )
piec/o, pies/i,	bitter
-piesis	pressure
pil/o	hair
pimel/o	fat, fatty
pin/o	to drink
pineal/o	pineal gland
pituitar/o	pituitary gland
plagi/o	slanting, oblique
plan/o	flat, level, wandering
plant/o	sole of the foot
-plasm	formation, growth
plasm/o	plasma, formative substance
-plasty	surgical correction/repair
platy-	broad, flat
-ple/o	more
-plegia	paralysis
plesi/o	nearness, similarity
pless/i	striking
pleur/o	pleura
plex/o	network (nerves or vessels), plexus
plic/o, plicat/o	to fold, pleat
-ploid, -ploidy	number of chromosome sets
pluri-	more, several
-pnea	breathe
pneum/o	lung, air
pneumon/o	lung, air
pod/o	foot
-poiesis	formation
poikil/o	variation, irregular
poli/o	gray (matter)
poly-	many, much
pon/o	fatigue, overwork, pain
-pore, por/o	opening, passageway
-porosis	porous, decrease in density
-posia	drinking
posit/o	arrangement, place
post-	after, behind
poster/o	behind, towards the back
potenti/o	power, strength
-prandial	meal
-praxia	action, activity
pre-	before, in front of
presby-	aging, elderly
primi-	first
-privia	loss, deprivation
pro-	before
proct/o	rectum, anus
pros/o	forward, anterior
prosp/o	face
prostat/o	prostate gland
prote/o	protein
prot/o	first
proxim/o	near
prurit/o	itching
psamm/o	sand, sand-like material
pselaphes/o	touch
pseudo-	false
psor/o	itching
psych/o	mind
psychr/o	cold
-pterygium	abnormality of the conjunctiva
pteryg/o	wing-shaped
-ptosis	prolapse, drooping
ptyal/o	saliva
-ptysis	spitting
pub/o	pubis
pulmon/o	lung
puls/o, pulsat/o	to beat, beating

<b>-puncture</b>	to pierce a surface
<b>pupill/o</b>	pupil
<b>purgat/o</b>	cleansing
<b>purpur/i</b>	purple
<b>purul/o</b>	pus formation
<b>py/o</b>	pus
<b>pyel/o</b>	renal pelvis
<b>pyg/o</b>	buttocks
<b>pykn/o, pycn/o</b>	thick, dense
<b>pyl/e</b>	portal vein
<b>pylor/o</b>	pylorus
<b>pyret/o</b>	fever
<b>pyrex/o</b>	feverishness, fever
<b>pyr/o</b>	heat, fire, fever

<b>Q</b>	
<b>quadri-</b>	four
<b>quinque-</b>	five
<b>quint/i</b>	fifth

<b>R</b>	
<b>rachi/o</b>	spine
<b>radi/o</b>	x-ray, radiation
<b>radicul/o</b>	nerve root
<b>ram/i</b>	branch
<b>re-</b>	back, again
<b>-receptor, -ceptor</b>	receiver
<b>rect/o</b>	rectum
<b>reflex/o, reflect/o</b>	to bend back
<b>registrat/o</b>	recording
<b>relaps/o</b>	to slide back
<b>ren/o</b>	kidney
<b>respir/o, respirat/o</b>	breathe, breathing
<b>resuscit/o</b>	revive
<b>reticul/o</b>	netlike
<b>retin/o</b>	retina
<b>retract/o</b>	drawing back
<b>retro-</b>	behind, backward
<b>rhabd/o</b>	rod
<b>rhabdomy/o</b>	striated/skeletal muscle
<b>rhe/o</b>	flow, current, stream
<b>rhin/o</b>	nose
<b>rhiz/o</b>	root
<b>rhod/o</b>	red, rosy
<b>rhytid/o</b>	wrinkle
<b>rose/o</b>	rosy
<b>rot/o, rotat/o</b>	turn, revolve
<b>-rrhagia, -rrhage</b>	excessive flow, profuse fluid discharge
<b>-rrhaphy</b>	suture
<b>-rrhea</b>	flow, discharge
<b>-rrhexis</b>	rupture
<b>rrhythm/o</b>	rhythm
<b>-rubr/o, rubr/i</b>	red

<b>S</b>	
<b>sacchar/o</b>	sugar
<b>sacr/o</b>	sacrum
<b>salping/o</b>	fallopian tube
<b>sangu/i, sanguin/o</b>	blood
<b>sanit/a</b>	health
<b>sap/o</b>	soap
<b>sapr/o</b>	rotten, decay
<b>sarc/o</b>	flesh
<b>saur/o</b>	lizard
<b>scaph/o</b>	a scapha, boat-shaped
<b>scapul/o</b>	scapula
<b>scat/o</b>	feces
<b>scel/o, -scelia</b>	leg
<b>schist/o, -schisis</b>	split, cleft
<b>schiz/o</b>	split, division
<b>scint/i</b>	spark
<b>scirrh/o</b>	hard
<b>scler/o</b>	sclera
<b>-sclerosis</b>	hardening
<b>scolec/o</b>	worm
<b>scoli/o</b>	crooked, twisted
<b>-scope</b>	instrument for visual examination
<b>-scopy</b>	visual examination
<b>scot/o</b>	darkness
<b>scrib/o, script/o</b>	to write
<b>seb/o</b>	sebum

<b>-sect</b>	to cut
<b>secund/i</b>	second
<b>sedat/o</b>	to calm
<b>semi-</b>	half
<b>semin/i</b>	semen
<b>senil/o</b>	old, old age
<b>sens/o, sensat/o</b>	feeling, perception
<b>sensor/i</b>	sensory
<b>-sepsis, septic/o</b>	putrefaction, putrifying
<b>sept-, septi-</b>	seven
<b>sept/o</b>	partition
<b>ser/o</b>	serum, serous
<b>sesqui-</b>	one and a half
<b>sex-</b>	six
<b>sial/o</b>	saliva
<b>sicc/o</b>	to dry
<b>sider/o</b>	iron
<b>sigmoid/o</b>	sigmoid colon
<b>silic/o</b>	silica, quartz
<b>sinistr/o</b>	left
<b>sinus/o, sin/o</b>	cavity, sinus
<b>sit/o</b>	food
<b>skelet/o</b>	skeleton
<b>soci/o</b>	social, society
<b>sodi/o</b>	compound containing sodium
<b>solut/o</b>	dissolved
<b>somat/o</b>	body
<b>-some</b>	body
<b>somni/i, -somnia</b>	sleep
<b>son/o</b>	sound
<b>span/o</b>	scanty, scarce
<b>-spasm, spasm/o</b>	involuntary contraction
<b>spectr/o</b>	image, spectrum
<b>sperm/o, spermat/o</b>	spermatozoa
<b>sphen/o</b>	wedge, sphenoid bone
<b>spher/o</b>	round, sphere
<b>sphygm/o</b>	pulse
<b>-sphyxia</b>	pulse
<b>spin/o</b>	spinal cord, spine
<b>spir/o</b>	breathe
<b>splanchn/o</b>	viscera
<b>splen/o</b>	spleen
<b>spondyl/o</b>	vertebrae, spinal column
<b>spongi/o</b>	spongelike, spongy
<b>spor/o</b>	spore, seed
<b>squam/o</b>	squamous, scales
<b>-stabile</b>	stable, fixed
<b>-stalsis</b>	contraction
<b>staped/o</b>	stapes
<b>staphyl/o</b>	uvula, grape like clusters
<b>-stasis</b>	standing still, standing
<b>-stat</b>	device/instrument for keeping something stationary
<b>steat/o</b>	fat
<b>-stenosis, sten/o</b>	narrowed, constricted
<b>stere/o</b>	solid, three dimensional
<b>steril/o</b>	barren
<b>stern/o</b>	sternum
<b>steth/o</b>	chest
<b>sthen/o, -sthenia</b>	strength
<b>stich/o, -stichia</b>	rows
<b>stigmat/o</b>	mark, point
<b>stomat/o</b>	mouth
<b>-stomy</b>	surgical opening
<b>strat/i</b>	layer
<b>strept/o</b>	twisted, curved
<b>strict/o</b>	to tighten, bind
<b>-stroma</b>	supporting tissue of an organ
<b>stroph/o</b>	twisted
<b>sub-</b>	under, beneath
<b>succ/o</b>	juice
<b>suct/o</b>	to suck
<b>sud/o</b>	sweat
<b>sulc/o</b>	furrow, groove
<b>super-</b>	above, beyond
<b>supra-</b>	above, beyond

<b>suspend/o, suspens/o</b>	to hang up, suspend
<b>sym-, syn-</b>	with, together
<b>symptom/o</b>	occurrence
<b>synaps/o, synapt/o</b>	point of contact, to join
<b>syndesm/o</b>	ligament, connective tissue
<b>synov/o</b>	synovia, synovial membrane
<b>syphil/o</b>	syphilis
<b>syring/o</b>	tube, fistula
<b>system/o</b>	system
<b>systol/o</b>	contraction
<b>syzygi/o</b>	bound together, conjunction

<b>T</b>	
<b>tachy-</b>	fast
<b>fact/o</b>	touch
<b>tal/o</b>	talus
<b>taph/o</b>	grave
<b>tapin/o</b>	low
<b>tars/o</b>	tarsus, edge of eyelid
<b>tauto-</b>	identical, same
<b>-taxia, tax/o</b>	arrangement, coordination
<b>techn/o</b>	skill, art
<b>tect/o</b>	rooflike
<b>tegment/o</b>	covering
<b>tel/e</b>	end, distant
<b>tel/o</b>	end
<b>tele/o</b>	perfect, complete
<b>temp/o, tempor/o</b>	period of time, the temples

<b>ten/o</b>	tendon
<b>tenont/o</b>	tendon
<b>-tension, tens/o</b>	stretched, strained
<b>tephr/o</b>	gray (ashen)
<b>tera-</b>	trillion (10 <sup>12</sup> )
<b>terat/o</b>	monster
<b>termin/o</b>	boundary, limit
<b>terti-</b>	third
<b>test/o, testicul/o</b>	testis
<b>tetan/o</b>	tetanus
<b>tetra-</b>	four
<b>thalam/o</b>	thalamus
<b>thanas/o</b>	death
<b>thec/o</b>	sheath
<b>thel/o</b>	nipple
<b>theor/o</b>	speculation
<b>-therapy, therapeut/o</b>	treatment
<b>theri/o</b>	animals
<b>therm/o</b>	heat
<b>thigm/o</b>	touch
<b>thio-</b>	presence of sulfur
<b>thorac/o</b>	chest
<b>thromb/o</b>	clot, thrombus
<b>-thymia</b>	mind, emotions
<b>thym/o</b>	thymus gland
<b>thyr/o</b>	thyroid gland
<b>fibi/o</b>	tibia
<b>toc/o, -tocia</b>	childbirth, labor
<b>-tome</b>	instrument for cutting
<b>tom/o</b>	a cutting (section/layer)
<b>-tomy</b>	surgical incision
<b>ton/o</b>	tone, tension
<b>fonsill/o</b>	tonsils
<b>top/o</b>	particular place or area
<b>torpid/o</b>	sluggish, inactive
<b>fors/o</b>	twisting, twisted
<b>tox/o, toxic/o</b>	poison
<b>trachel/o</b>	neck
<b>trache/o</b>	trachea
<b>trachy-</b>	rough
<b>trans-</b>	across
<b>traumat/o</b>	trauma, injury, wound
<b>trem/o, tremul/o</b>	shaking, trembling
<b>-tresia</b>	opening, perforation
<b>tri-</b>	three
<b>tri/o</b>	to sort out, sorting
<b>trich/o</b>	hair
<b>-tripsy</b>	to crush, break
<b>-trophy, troph/o</b>	nourishment, growth
<b>-tropia</b>	to turn

<b>tubercul/o</b>	tubercle, tuberculosis
<b>tub/o</b>	tube
<b>-tumescence, tumesc/o</b>	swelling
<b>turbid/i</b>	cloudy, confused
<b>turg/o, turgid/o</b>	to swell, swollen
<b>tympan/o</b>	eardrum (tympanic membrane)
<b>-type, typ/o</b>	class, representative form
<b>typh/o</b>	typhoid
<b>tyr/o</b>	cheese, caseous

<b>U</b>	
<b>-ule</b>	little, small
<b>ul/o</b>	scar, scarring
<b>ultra-</b>	beyond, excess
<b>un-</b>	not, reversal
<b>ungu/o</b>	nail
<b>uni-</b>	one
<b>uran/o</b>	palate
<b>-uresis</b>	urination
<b>ureter/o</b>	ureter
<b>urethr/o</b>	urethra
<b>-uria</b>	urine condition
<b>uric/o</b>	uric acid
<b>urin/o</b>	urine
<b>ur/o</b>	urine
<b>uter/o</b>	uterus
<b>uve/o</b>	uvea
<b>uvul/o</b>	uvula

<b>V</b>	
<b>vaccin/o</b>	vaccine
<b>vag/o</b>	vagus nerve
<b>vagin/o</b>	vagina
<b>valv/o, valvul/o</b>	valve
<b>varic/o</b>	varicose veins
<b>vari/o, variat/o</b>	change, vary
<b>vas/o</b>	vessel, vas deferens
<b>vascul/o</b>	blood vessel
<b>ven/o</b>	vein
<b>venere/o</b>	sexual intercourse
<b>ventil/o</b>	to aerate, oxygenate
<b>ventr/o</b>	belly, front of the body
<b>ventricul/o</b>	ventricle of the heart or brain

<b>venul/o</b>	venule
<b>verm/i</b>	worm
<b>verruc/i</b>	wart
<b>vers/o, -verse</b>	turn, turning
<b>vertebr/o</b>	vertebra
<b>vesic/o</b>	urinary bladder
<b>vesicul/o</b>	seminal vesicle, a vesicle
<b>vestibul/o</b>	vestibule
<b>vibr/o, vibrat/o</b>	to quiver, shake
<b>viril/o</b>	masculine, manly
<b>vir/o</b>	virus
<b>viscer/o</b>	internal organs
<b>viscid/o, viscos/o</b>	sticky, glutinous
<b>vitell/o</b>	yolk
<b>vit/o, vital/o</b>	life
<b>vitre/o</b>	glassy, vitreous body
<b>viv/i</b>	life, alive
<b>-volemia</b>	blood volume
<b>volv/o, volut/o</b>	to roll
<b>vulv/o</b>	vulva

<b>X</b>	
<b>xanth/o</b>	yellow
<b>xen/o</b>	strange, foreign matter
<b>xer/o</b>	dry
<b>xiph/o</b>	sword-shaped, xiphoid

<b>Z</b>	
<b>zon/i, zon/o</b>	zone, encircling region
<b>zo/o</b>	animal
<b>zyg/o</b>	union, junction
<b>zym/o</b>	enzyme, ferment

# ANATOMY TERMINOLOGY

® Anatomy guide

## TERM ABBREVIATIONS

a. = artery a.a. = arteries

ex. = extensor  
fl. = flexor

L. = Left  
l.i. = large intestine

l. = ligament  
l.l. = ligaments

m. = muscle  
m.m. = muscles

n. = nerve  
n.n. = nerves

R. = Right  
s.i. = small intestine

v. = vein  
v.v. = veins

## SKELETAL SYSTEM

**Bold italic** = bone features

**acetabulum (socket)**: Bowl-like cavity on hip bone

**acromion**: Continuation of spine of shoulder blade

**anterior superior iliac spine**: Sharp projection at anterior end of iliac crest

**bicipital groove**: Groove through which biceps brachii tendon runs

**calcaneus**: Heel bone

**capitulum**: Rounded projection on lower end of humerus

**carpals**: Cluster of wrist bones

1. **scaphoid**: Largest proximal wrist bone

2. **lunate**: Crescent-shaped proximal wrist bone

3. **triquetral**: Pyramidal, ulnar-side proximal wrist bone

4. **pisiform**: Small, pea-shaped wrist bone

5. **trapezium**: Distal wrist bone between scaphoid, 1st metacarpal

6. **trapezoid**: Smallest bone in distal row

7. **capitate**: Largest wrist bone

8. **hamate**: Wedge-shaped wrist bone

**cervical vertebrae (I–VII)**: 7 vertebrae of the neck

**clavicle**: Collarbone

**coccyx**: Tailbone

**coracoid process**: Beak-shaped projection on shoulder blade

**coronoid process**: Projection on upper end of ulna

**costal cartilage**: Cartilage of the ribs, sternum

**cuboid**: Large, outermost distal tarsal bone

**cuneiforms**: 3 wedge-shaped tarsal bones

**descending ramus of pubis**: Thin, flat lower portion of pubic bone

**femur**: Thigh bone

**fibula**: Calf bone

**frontal**: Forehead bone

**greater trochanter**: Projection on the upper, outer end of the thigh bone

**greater tubercle**: Small projection on the upper, outer end of the humerus

**head of femur**: Highest part of the thigh bone

**humerus**: Longest bone of upper arm

**hyoid**: U-shaped bone at base of tongue

**iliac crest**: Upper margin of the ilium

**ilium**: Uppermost, largest pelvic bone

**ischial spine**: Projection on back of lower hip bone

**ischium**: Lower, back part of hip bone

**lateral condyle of femur**: Projection on lower, outer part of thigh bone

**lateral condyle of tibia**: Projection on upper, outer part of shinbone

**lateral epicondyle of femur**: Projection above lateral condyle of femur

**lateral epicondyle of humerus**: Projection on lower, outer part of humerus

**lateral malleolus**: Lower part of the fibula at the ankle

**lesser sciatic notch**: Small notch below the ischial spine

**lesser trochanter**: Small projection of the thigh bone

**lesser tubercle**: Small projection on the upper anterior end of the humerus

**lumbar vertebrae (I–V)**: 5 vertebrae of the lower back

**mandible**: Lower jawbone

**manubrium**: Uppermost part of the breastbone

**maxilla**: Upper jawbone

**medial condyle of femur**: Projection on lower, inner part of thigh bone

**medial condyle of tibia**: Projection on upper, inner part of shinbone

**medial epicondyle of femur**: Projection above medial condyle of femur

**medial epicondyle of humerus**: Projection on lower, inner part of humerus

**medial malleolus**: Pyramid-shaped part of tibia at the ankle

**medial sacral crest**: Jagged, bony ridge on upper surface of sacrum

**metacarpals**: 5 bones of hand between wrist, finger bones

**metatarsals**: 5 bones of foot between ankle, toe bones

**navicular**: Hollow, boat-shaped tarsal bone

**neck of femur**: Narrow process connecting parts of the thigh bone

**obturator foramen**: Opening between ischium, pubis bones

**occipital**: Cranial bone forming lower posterior part of skull

**olecranon**: Bony prominence of the elbow

**parietal**: Cranial bone forming top, sides of skull

**patella**: Kneecap

**phalanges**: Bones of fingers or toes

**posterior inferior iliac spine**: Projection on posterior margin of ilium

**posterior superior iliac spine**: Sharp projection at posterior end of iliac crest

**pubic symphysis**: Middle junction of pubic bones

**pubic tubercle**: Rounded projection of bone on pubic crest

**pubis**: Pubic bone

**radius**: Thumb-side forearm bone

**ribs**: 12 pairs of bones forming the chest

**sacroiliac joint**: Joint between sacrum, ilium

**sacrum**: Triangular bone of 5 fused vertebrae

**scapula**: Shoulder blade

**spine of scapula**: Ridge of bone on shoulder blade

**sternum**: Breastbone

**talus**: Anklebone

**temporal**: Bone at sides of skull; has 4 parts: squamous, petrous, tympanic, mastoid process

**thoracic vertebrae (I–XII)**: 12 vertebrae that connect with the ribs

**tibia**: Shinbone

**trochlea**: Pulley between humerus, ulna

**tuberosity**: Rounded projection on inner side of radius

**ulna**: Little-finger-side forearm bone

**xiphoid process**: Small, sword-shaped projection of cartilage at lowest part of sternum

**zygomatic**: Cheekbone

## VERTEBRAL COLUMN

**atlas vertebra**: 1st cervical vertebra

**auricular surface (for ilium)**: Ear-shaped surface of upper pelvic bone

**axis vertebra**: 2nd cervical vertebra, around which atlas rotates

**body**: Weight-supporting portion of vertebrae

**cervical vertebrae (I–VII)**: 7 vertebrae of the neck

**coccyx (coccygeal vertebrae)**: Tailbone; made up of 3–5 fused vertebrae

**costal facet**: Surface of thoracic vertebrae where ribs attach

**inferior articulating process**: Downward-projecting bone plate that joins vertebrae

**intervertebral disc**: Fibrous, cartilaginous tissue between vertebral bodies

## BONE STRUCTURE

**canaliculi**: Hairlike channels connecting lacunae

**cancellous bone**: Mesh-like, spongy bone

**circumferential lamellae**: Lamellae arranged parallel to surface of bone or along marrow cavity

**compact bone**: Hard, dense bone

**concentric lamellae**: Cylindrical layers surrounding a haversian system

**diaphysis**: Shaft of long bone

**distal epiphysis**: End of long bone farthest away from center of the body

**endosteum**: Membrane lining of inner marrow cavity

**epiphyseal lines**: Lines marking areas of longitudinal growth

**epiphysis**: End of a long bone that unites to main bone later through ossification

**femur**: Thigh bone

**fovea capitis**: Ligament attachment site

**greater trochanter**: Projection on the upper, outer end of the thigh bone

**head of femur**: Highest part of the thigh bone

**inner layer**: Interior layer of periosteum

**interstitial lamellae**: Bony plates filling space between haversian systems

**outer layer**: Exterior layer of periosteum

**osteon**: Basic structural unit of compact bone

**osteocyte**: Mature bone cell

**osteoid**: Unmineralized bone matrix

**osteoblast**: Bone-forming cell

**osteoclast**: Bone-resorbing cell

**osteocytic osteons**: Small units of bone matrix

**osteogenic cells**: Bone-forming cells

**osteons**: Basic structural units of compact bone

**osteoporosis**: Bone loss due to imbalance of bone remodeling

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**intervertebral foramen**: Opening between vertebrae for passage of nerves

**lumbar vertebrae (I–V)**: 5 vertebrae of the lower back

**pedicle**: Short, bony process on each side of neural arch

**promontory**: Prominence on the sacrum where it joins with the vertebrae

**sacrum**: Triangular bone of 5 fused vertebrae

**spinous process**: Backward, downward prominence of each vertebra

**superior articulating process**: Upward-projecting bone plate that joins vertebrae

**thoracic vertebrae (I–XII)**: 12 vertebrae that connect with the ribs

**transverse costal facet**: Surface of thoracic vertebrae where ribs attach

**transverse process**: Bony protrusion on each side of a vertebra

**vertebra prominens**: 7th, most prominent cervical vertebra

**lacunae**: Small spaces occupied by osteocytes

**lateral condyle of femur**: Projection on lower, outer part of thigh bone

**lateral epicondyle of femur**: Projection above lateral condyle of femur

**medullary cavity**: Marrow-filled space within bone

**neck of femur**: Narrow process connecting parts of the thigh bone

**nutrient a.**: Vessel supplying medullary cavity of bone

**nutrient foramen**: Opening for passage of blood vessels

**osteon (haversian system)**: Structural unit of compact bone

**outer layer**: Exterior layer of periosteum

**patellar groove**: Smooth depression on lower end of thigh bone

**perforating (Sharpey's) fibers**: Strong connective fibers of the periosteum

**periosteum**: Fibrous membrane that covers bones

**proximal epiphysis**: End of long bone closest to center of the body

**proximal secondary epiphysis**: Epiphysis at secondary ossification center

**trabeculae**: Porous bony tissue

**vein**: Vessel that carries blood toward heart

**Volkmann's canal (perforating holes)**: Small channels connecting haversian canals, periosteum

**yellow marrow**: Connective tissue containing mostly fat cells

## SKULL

**Bold italic** = bone features

**acoustic (external auditory) meatus**: Passageway of external ear to eardrum

**coronal suture**: Junction of parietal, frontal bones

**ethmoid**: Spongy bone above nose between orbits

**frontal**: Forehead bone

**infraorbital foramen**: Opening for infraorbital nerve, artery passage

**lacrimal**: Thin bone of each orbit's inner wall

**lambda suture**: Junction of parietal, occipital bones

**mandible**: Lower jawbone

**mastoid process**: Cone-shaped projection of bone behind ear

**maxilla**: Upper jawbone

**mental foramen**: Opening on lower jawbone for passage of mental nerve, vessels

**nasal**: 2 small, oblong bones forming bridge of the nose

**nasal conchae**: Scroll-like bones of the nasal cavity

**occipital**: Cranial bone forming lower posterior part of skull

**parietal**: Cranial bone forming top, sides of skull

**squamous suture**: Junction of temporal, parietal bones

**styloid process**: Projection of the temporal bone

**supraorbital foramen**: Opening above eye socket for supraorbital nerve, artery passage

**temporal**: Bone at sides of skull; has 4 parts: squamous, petrous, tympanic, mastoid process

**vomer**: Plow-shaped bone of nasal septum

**wing of sphenoid**: Winglike expansion of sphenoid bone

**zygomatic**: Cheekbone

**zygomatic arch**: Arch of cheekbone

## VERTEBRAE & NERVE STRUCTURE

**accessory process**: Projection of transverse process

**arachnoid matter**: Thin membrane between dura, pia mater

**body**: Weight-supporting portion of vertebrae

**dorsal root**: Spinal nerve root consisting of sensory fibers

**dura mater**: Fibrous connective tissue surrounding spinal cord

**gray and white rami communicantes**: Branches of nerve fibers

**gray matter**: Nerve tissue

**inferior articular facet**: Smooth area on inferior process

**inferior articular process**: Downward-projecting bone plate that joins vertebrae

**intervertebral disc**: Fibrous, cartilaginous tissue between vertebral bodies

**lamina**: Flattened part of vertebral arch

**mammillary process**: Projection of vertebral bone

**motor n. fibers**: Nerve fibers that transmit impulses

**n. fibers**: Elongated processes of nerve cells

**pedicle**: Short, bony process on each side of neural arch

**pia mater**: Thin membrane surrounding spinal cord

**sensory ganglion**: Mass of nerve cell bodies

**spinous process**: Backward, downward prominence of each vertebra

**superior articular facet**: Smooth area on superior process

**superior articular process**: Upward-projecting bone plate that joins vertebrae

**superior vertebral notch**: Concave narrowing on upper surface of vertebrae

**sympathetic ganglion**: Mass of nerve cell bodies

**sympathetic trunk**: Cord of ganglia alongside spinal column

**synapse**: Junction between nerve cells across which nerve impulses pass

**transverse process**: Bony protrusion on each side of a vertebra

**ventral root**: Spinal nerve root consisting of motor fibers

**vertebral body (centrum)**: Weight-supporting portion of vertebrae

**vertebral foramen**: Opening for passage of spinal cord

**white matter (motor, sensory)**: Nerve tissue

## LYMPHATIC NETWORK

**axillary lymph nodes:** Lymph nodes of the armpit  
**brachiocephalic v.:** Upper chest vein; formed by union of subclavian, internal jugular veins  
**cervical lymph nodes:** Lymph nodes of the neck  
**cisterna chyli:** Dilated sacs marking start of thoracic duct  
**common iliac nodes:** Lymph nodes of the common iliac artery  
**cubital lymph nodes:** Lymph nodes at the elbow  
**inguinal lymph nodes:** Lymph nodes of the groin  
**intercostal nodes:** Lymph nodes of the ribs  
**intestinal nodes:** Lymph nodes of the intestine  
**L. thoracic duct:** Lymphatic vessel that collects, drains lymph  
**lymphatic vessels:** Thin vessels that transport lymph  
**palmar plexus:** Nerve network of the hand  
**para-aortic nodes:** Lymph nodes near the aorta, in lumbar region  
**parotid lymph nodes:** Lymph nodes of the parotid gland  
**plantar vessels:** Nerve vessels of the foot  
**popliteal lymph nodes:** Lymph nodes of the knee  
**R. lymphatic duct:** Lymphatic vessel that collects, drains lymph  
**superficial lymph vessels:** Vessels in subcutaneous tissue

## RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

**auditory (eustachian) tube:** Tube linking middle ear, nasopharynx; equalizes pressure on sides of tympanic membrane  
**bronchioles:** Subdivisions of bronchial tubes  
**cardiac notch:** Concavity of left lung  
**diaphragm:** Dome-shaped muscle separating abdominal, chest cavities  
**glottis:** The vocal cords, the space between them  
**larynx:** Voice box  
**lobule:** Bronchiole, its branches  
**nasal cavity:** Hollow space between floor of cranium, roof of mouth  
**oral cavity:** Part of mouth behind gums, teeth  
**pharynx:** Passageway for air, food; participates in speech  
**pleura:** 2-walled membrane that protects the lungs  
**primary bronchi:** Main airway passages of the trachea  
**R. lung:** Respiratory organ  
**secondary bronchi:** Secondary airway passages; further divisions of primary bronchi  
**superior, middle & inferior conchae:** Scroll-like bones of the nasal cavity  
**tongue:** Movable organ on floor of mouth; aids in taste, speech, swallowing  
**trachea:** Windpipe  
**vocal fold (cord):** True vocal cord

## NERVOUS SYSTEM

**axillary n.:** Armpit nerve  
**brachial plexus:** Complex network of 4 cervical nerves, 1st thoracic nerve  
**cauda equina:** Terminal point of spinal nerves, cord  
**cerebellum:** Part of the brain concerned with muscle coordination, bodily equilibrium maintenance  
**cerebrum:** Brain  
**cervical plexus:** Complex network of 4 cervical nerves  
**digital n.n.:** Nerves of toes  
**femoral n.:** Large nerve that supplies muscles of the thigh  
**gluteal n.n.:** Nerves of gluteal region  
**iliohypogastric n.:** Upper branch of 1st lumbar nerve  
**ilioinguinal n.:** Lower branch of 1st lumbar nerve  
**intercostal n.n.:** Anterior branches of 11 thoracic nerves  
**lumbar plexus:** Major nerve network of lumbar region  
**median n.:** Nerve running along middle of arm  
**peroneal branch of sciatic n.:** Terminal branch of sciatic nerve  
**puddental n.:** Nerve of pelvic region  
**radial n.:** Nerve of upper arm  
**sacral plexus:** Major nerve network of sacrum  
**saphenous n.:** Largest, longest branch of femoral nerve  
**sciatic n.:** Thickest nerve in body; runs from sacral plexus down back of thigh  
**spinal cord:** Cylindrical column of nerve tissue  
**subcostal n.n.:** Anterior branches of 12th thoracic nerve  
**tibial branch of sciatic n.:** Terminal branch of sciatic nerve  
**ulnar n.:** Nerve running along inner side of arm

## ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

**adrenal (suprarenal):** Endocrine glands atop kidneys; produce hormones  
**ovaries (female):** Reproductive glands  
**pancreas:** Gland that secretes digestive enzymes, hormones  
**parathyroids (dorsal):** Glands that control calcium, phosphorus levels in blood  
**pineal:** Gland that secretes melatonin  
**pituitary (hypophysis):** Master gland; secretes hormones  
**testes (male):** Reproductive glands  
**thymus (in child):** Immune system gland; produces T cells  
**thyroid (ventral):** Gland that produces hormones; regulates metabolism

## DIGESTIVE SYSTEM & VISCERA

**anus:** Rectum outlet  
**appendix:** Small outgrowth from the cecum  
**ascending colon (l.i.):** Right-side portion; runs from cecum to liver  
**cecum:** Pouch at beginning of colon  
**descending colon (l.i.):** Left-side portion; runs below spleen to sigmoid colon  
**duodenum (s.i.):** First portion of small intestine  
**esophagus:** Muscular tube through which food travels from the mouth to the stomach  
**gallbladder:** Bile-storing sac of the liver  
**ileum (s.i.):** Last portion of small intestine  
**jejunum (s.i.):** Middle portion of small intestine  
**liver:** Large, bile-secreting gland  
**oral cavity:** Part of mouth behind gums, teeth  
**pancreas (behind stomach):** Gland that secretes digestive enzymes, hormones  
**parotid gland:** Largest salivary gland  
**pharynx:** Passageway for air, food; participates in speech  
**rectum:** Terminal end of large intestine  
**sigmoid colon:** S-shaped part of colon above rectum  
**spleen:** Lymphatic organ  
**stomach:** Saclike organ; reservoir for food  
**sublingual salivary gland:** Small salivary gland below the tongue  
**submandibular salivary gland:** Salivary gland below floor of mouth  
**tongue:** Movable organ on floor of mouth; aids in taste, speech, swallowing  
**trachea:** Windpipe  
**transverse colon (l.i.):** Section of colon that lies horizontally across abdominal cavity

## COLON

**anus:** Rectum outlet  
**ascending colon:** Right-side portion; runs from cecum to liver  
**cecum:** Pouch at beginning of colon  
**descending colon:** Left-side portion; runs below spleen to sigmoid colon  
**exterior anal sphincter m.:** Circular muscle that closes anus  
**free tenia (tenia libera):** Muscle bands along large intestine  
**haustra:** Pouches of the colon  
**ileum:** Last portion of small intestine  
**L. colic (splenic) flexure:** Bend of colon near spleen  
**mesocolic tenia:** Muscle bands of large intestine  
**omental tenia:** Muscle bands of large intestine  
**R. colic (hepatic) flexure:** Bend of colon near liver  
**rectosigmoid junction:** Junction of rectum, sigmoid colon  
**rectum:** Terminal end of large intestine  
**semilunar folds:** Membrane folds of the colon  
**sigmoid colon:** S-shaped part of colon above rectum  
**transverse colon:** Section of colon that lies horizontally across abdominal cavity  
**vermiform appendix:** Small outgrowth from the cecum

## URINARY SYSTEM

**adrenal glands:** Endocrine glands atop kidneys; produce hormones  
**kidneys:** Organs that filter blood, create urine  
**prostate (male):** Gland that secretes component of seminal fluid  
**ureter:** Tubes that carry urine from kidneys to bladder  
**urethra:** Tube that discharges urine  
**urinary bladder:** Sac that holds urine

## MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

**anus:** Rectum outlet  
**bulbourethral gland (Cowper's):** Secretes seminal fluid  
**corpus cavernosum:** Columns of erectile tissue  
**corpus spongiosum:** Erectile tissue surrounding male urethra  
**ejaculatory duct:** Duct that conveys sperm, seminal secretions  
**epididymis:** Structure that transports, stores mature sperm  
**external urethral meatus:** External opening at tip of urethra  
**fat:** Tissue serving as energy reserve  
**glans penis:** Expanded end of penis  
**navicular fossa:** Dilated portion of urethra  
**prepuce:** Foreskin  
**prostate gland:** Gland that secretes component of seminal fluid  
**pubis:** Pubic bone  
**rectum:** Terminal end of large intestine  
**sacrum:** Triangular bone of 5 fused vertebrae  
**scrotum:** Sac containing the testes  
**seminal vesicle:** Gland that produces components of semen  
**sigmoid colon:** S-shaped part of colon above rectum  
**testicular tubules:** Channels in which sperm develop  
**testis:** Reproductive gland  
**ureter:** Tubes that carry urine from kidneys to bladder  
**urethra:** Tube that discharges urine  
**urinary bladder:** Sac that holds urine  
**vas deferens:** Duct that transports sperm

## FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

**anus:** Rectum outlet  
**cervical canal:** Spindle-shaped passage through uterus  
**cervix:** Lower, narrow portion of uterus  
**clitoris:** Small erectile organ  
**coccyx:** Tailbone  
**descending colon:** Left-side portion; runs below spleen to sigmoid colon  
**endometrium:** Inner membrane lining uterus  
**fimbria:** Fringe of tissue near ovary  
**labia majora:** Outer, fatty folds of skin on sides of vaginal opening  
**labia minora:** Thin, inner folds of skin on sides of vaginal opening  
**levator ani:** Thin muscle of inner pelvis surface  
**myometrium:** Smooth muscle layer of uterus wall  
**ovary:** Reproductive gland  
**pelvic bowl m.m.:** Muscles of pelvic floor  
**pubic bone:** Pubis; one of 3 bones of the pelvis  
**rectum:** Terminal end of large intestine  
**sacrum:** Triangular bone of 5 fused vertebrae  
**sigmoid colon:** S-shaped part of colon above rectum  
**urethra:** Tube that discharges urine  
**urinary bladder:** Sac that holds urine  
**uterine tube:** Tubes for passage of eggs from ovaries to uterus  
**uterus:** Womb  
**vagina:** Passageway from uterus to exterior  
**vaginal opening:** Muscular canal extending from cervix to exterior

## CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

**abdominal aorta:** Continuation of aorta; largest artery in abdominal cavity  
**anterior tibial a.:** Artery of leg, ankle, foot  
**anterior tibial v.:** Accompanies anterior tibial artery  
**aortic arch:** Curved part of aorta  
**axillary a.:** Artery of armpit  
**basilic v.:** Large vein of upper arm near biceps  
**brachial a.:** Main artery of upper arm  
**brachial v.:** Accompanies brachial artery  
**brachiocephalic a.:** Artery arising from aortic arch; splits into right carotid, subclavian arteries  
**celiac trunk:** Branch of abdominal aorta  
**cephalic v.:** Superficial vein of arm  
**cerebral a.:** Artery of cerebral cortex  
**common carotid a.:** Supplies head, neck; divides into external, internal  
**confluens sinuum:** Union of superior sagittal, straight, occipital sinuses  
**deep femoral v.:** Deep thigh vein  
**dorsalis pedis a.:** Artery of upper foot surface; continuation of anterior tibial artery  
**external iliac a.:** Outer branch of common iliac artery; becomes femoral artery  
**external iliac v.:** Upward continuation of femoral vein  
**external jugular v.:** Superficial vein of face, neck  
**facial a. & v.:** Major artery, vein of face  
**femoral a.:** Main artery of thigh; continuation of external iliac artery  
**femoral v.:** Main vein of thigh; continuation of popliteal vein  
**genicular a.a.:** Arteries of the knee  
**genicular v.v.:** Veins of the knee  
**gonadal a.:** Paired arteries, one for each gonad  
**great saphenous v.:** Vein of leg originating in the foot; joins femoral vein  
**hepatic portal v.:** Drains spleen, gastrointestinal tract into the liver  
**inferior vena cava:** Principal vein of lower body; largest vein in body  
**internal iliac a.:** Inner branch of common iliac artery; supplies pelvic, gluteal regions  
**internal iliac v.:** Drains pelvic, gluteal regions  
**internal jugular v.:** Larger superficial vein of face, neck  
**jugular v.:** Bilateral; returns blood from head to heart  
**L. external carotid a.:** Outer division of common carotid artery; supplies parts of head  
**L. internal carotid a.:** Inner division of common carotid artery; supplies parts of head  
**L. lateral circumflex a.:** Branch of femoral artery  
**L. middle cerebral a.:** Branch of internal carotid artery  
**median v.:** Continuation of cephalic vein; often used for venipuncture  
**palmar a. anastomoses:** Coming together of arteries in palm of hand  
**palmar venous network:** Network of veins in palm of hand  
**plantar a. anastomoses:** Coming together of arteries in sole of foot  
**plantar venous network:** Network of veins in sole of foot  
**popliteal a.:** Continuation of femoral artery  
**pulmonary a.:** Carries blood from right/left ventricle to corresponding lung  
**radial a.:** Smaller branch of brachial artery  
**recurrent tibial a.:** Continuation of anterior tibial artery  
**renal a.:** Branch of abdominal aorta that supplies kidney  
**renal v.:** Short, thick vein of kidney  
**sinus sagittalis superior:** Channel allowing blood to drain from upper brain to sinuses  
**subclavian a.:** Artery at base of neck supplying neck, arm  
**subclavian v.:** Vein at base of neck draining neck, arm  
**superficial temporal a.:** Branch of external carotid artery  
**superficial temporal v.:** Large vein on each side of head  
**superior mesenteric a.:** Supplies small intestine, cecum, ascending colon, right side of transverse colon

**superior mesenteric v.:** Drains small intestine, cecum, ascending colon, transverse colon  
**superior vena cava:** Principal vein of upper body; 2nd largest vein in body  
**ulnar a.:** Larger branch of brachial artery  
**vertebral a.:** Major neck artery

### CIRCLE OF WILLIS

Ring of arteries at base of brain  
**anterior cerebral a.:** Artery of cerebral cortex  
**anterior communicating a.:** Artery connecting anterior cerebral arteries  
**anterior inferior cerebral a.:** Artery of anterior inferior quarter of cerebellum  
**ascending frontal a.:** Ascending branch of ophthalmic artery  
**basilar a.:** Artery of cerebellum, brainstem  
**internal acoustic (labyrinthine) a.:** Long, thin artery of internal ear  
**internal carotid a.:** Inner division of common carotid artery; supplies parts of head  
**lenticulostriate a.:** Branch of middle cerebral artery  
**middle cerebral a.:** Branch of internal carotid artery  
**middle temporal a.:** Branch of superficial temporal artery  
**ophthalmic a.:** Branch of internal carotid artery; supplies eye  
**posterior cerebral a.:** Artery of temporal, occipital lobes  
**posterior communicating a.:** Artery connecting internal carotid artery, posterior cerebral arteries  
**superior cerebellar a.:** Artery that supplies superior cerebellum, midbrain, pineal gland, portion of 3rd ventricle  
**vertebral a.:** Major neck artery

### BLOOD CIRCUITS

**aortic arch (arch of aorta):** Curved part of aorta  
**arteries:** Vessels that carry blood from heart  
**capillaries:** Tiny, network-forming vessels  
**celiac a.:** First major branch of abdominal aorta  
**descending abdominal aorta:** Abdominal-supplying division of descending aorta  
**descending thoracic aorta:** Chest-supplying division of descending aorta  
**femoral a.:** Main artery of thigh; continuation of external iliac artery  
**femoral v.:** Main vein of thigh; continuation of popliteal vein  
**gastric a.:** Branch of celiac artery to upper stomach  
**gastric aorta:** Portion of aorta in abdominal cavity  
**hepatic a.:** Branch of celiac artery to liver  
**hepatic portal v.:** Drains spleen, gastrointestinal tract into the liver  
**inferior mesenteric a.:** Supplies left side of transverse colon, descending colon, sigmoid colon, rectum  
**inferior vena cava:** Principal vein of lower body; largest vein in body  
**internal iliac a.:** Inner branch of common iliac artery; supplies pelvic, gluteal regions  
**internal iliac v.:** Drains pelvic, gluteal regions  
**kidneys:** Organs that filter blood, create urine  
**L. atrium:** Upper heart chamber  
**L. pulmonary a.:** Carries blood from right ventricle to left lung  
**L. pulmonary v.v.:** Carry blood from left lung to left atrium  
**L. ventricle:** Lower heart chamber  
**portal circulation:** Blood flow from small intestine to liver  
**pulmonary a.:** Carries blood from right/left ventricle to corresponding lung  
**pulmonary capillaries:** Network of tiny blood vessels  
**R. atrium:** Upper heart chamber  
**R. pulmonary a.:** Carries blood from right ventricle to right lung  
**R. pulmonary v.v.:** Carry blood from right lung to left atrium  
**R. ventricle:** Lower heart chamber  
**renal a.a.:** Branches of abdominal aorta that supply the kidneys  
**renal v.v.:** Short, thick veins of the kidneys  
**spleen:** Lymphatic organ  
**splenic a.:** Branch of celiac artery to spleen  
**stomach:** Saclike organ; reservoir for food  
**superior mesenteric a.:** Supplies small intestine, cecum, ascending colon, right side of transverse colon  
**superior vena cava:** Principal vein of upper body; 2nd largest vein in body  
**veins:** Vessels that carry blood to heart

### HEART & CIRCULATION

**abdominal aorta:** Continuation of aorta; largest artery in abdominal cavity  
**aortic arch (arch of aorta):** Curved part of aorta  
**aortic valve:** Valve between left ventricle, aorta  
**apex:** Lower, pointed end of left ventricle  
**ascending aorta:** Portion from the beginning of the aorta to the arch  
**brachiocephalic trunk:** Branch of aortic arch that divides into right carotid, subclavian arteries  
**circumflex branch of L. coronary a.:** Branch of left main coronary artery  
**common carotid a.:** Supplies head, neck; divides into external, internal  
**coronary sinus:** Receives venous blood from heart; empties into right atrium  
**descending aorta:** Portion from the arch to the division into common iliac arteries  
**external jugular v.:** Superficial vein of face, neck  
**fat:** Tissue serving as energy reserve  
**great cardiac v.:** Large vein that starts at apex of heart, curves around to join coronary sinus  
**inferior thyroid v.:** Drains thyroid gland  
**inferior vena cava:** Principal vein of lower body; largest vein in body  
**internal jugular v.:** Larger superficial vein of face, neck  
**L. anterior descending (or anterior intraventricular) coronary a.:** Division of left main coronary artery  
**L. atrium:** Upper heart chamber  
**L. auricle:** Pouch of the atria  
**L. brachiocephalic v.:** Upper chest vein; formed by union of subclavian, internal jugular veins  
**L. common carotid a.:** Supplies head, neck  
**L. external jugular v.:** Superficial vein of face, neck  
**L. inferior pulmonary v.:** Carries blood from inferior lobes of left lung to left atrium  
**L. posterior papillary m.:** Column of heart muscle  
**L. pulmonary a.:** Carries blood from right ventricle to left lung  
**L. pulmonary v.:** Carries blood from left lung to left atrium  
**L. subclavian a.:** Branch of aortic arch; supplies left arm  
**L. superior pulmonary v.:** Carries blood from superior lobes of left lung to left atrium  
**L. ventricle:** Lower heart chamber  
**ligamentum arteriosum:** Tissue connecting pulmonary trunk, aorta  
**middle cardiac v.:** Begins at apex, continues to coronary sinus  
**mitral valve:** Valve between left atrium, left ventricle  
**muscular interventricular septum:** Wall that separates left, right ventricles  
**posterior descending a.:** Branch of right coronary artery  
**posterior v. of L. ventricle:** Vein of left ventricle running to coronary sinus, great cardiac vein  
**pulmonary trunk:** Large vessel of right ventricle  
**pulmonary valve:** Flows blood in right direction; prevents backflow  
**R. atrium:** Upper heart chamber  
**R. brachiocephalic v.:** Upper chest vein; formed by union of subclavian, internal jugular veins  
**R. common carotid a.:** Supplies head, neck  
**R. coronary a.:** Branch of aorta supplying right side of heart  
**R. external jugular v.:** Superficial vein of face, neck  
**R. inferior pulmonary v.:** Carries blood from inferior lobes of right lung to left atrium  
**R. pulmonary a.:** Carries blood from right ventricle to right lung  
**R. pulmonary v.:** Carries blood from right lung to left atrium  
**R. subclavian a.:** Supplies right arm  
**R. superior pulmonary v.:** Carries blood from superior lobes of right lung to left atrium  
**R. ventricle:** Lower heart chamber  
**subclavian a.:** Artery at base of neck supplying neck, arm  
**subclavian v.:** Vein at base of neck draining neck, arm  
**sulcus terminalis:** Shallow groove  
**superior vena cava:** Principal vein of upper body; 2nd largest vein in body  
**tricuspid valve:** Valve between right atrium, right ventricle

### HEART: NERVES & ARTERIES

**anterior interventricular branch (L. anterior descending):** Division of left main coronary artery  
**atrioventricular (AV) node:** Specialized tissue that coordinates heart rate  
**Bachmann's bundle:** Connects top of right, left atriums; part of atrial conduction system  
**circumflex branch:** Artery of the heart  
**common AV bundle (of His):** Bundle of cardiac muscles that conducts electrical impulses that regulate heartbeat  
**cusp:** Flap of heart valve

### MUSCLES

**1st-4th dorsal interossei:** 4 small muscles between metacarpals  
**abductor digiti minimi (foot):** Little toe abductor  
**abductor digiti minimi (hand):** Little finger abductor  
**abductor hallucis:** Big toe abductor  
**abductor pollicis longus:** Forearm muscle that abducts thumb, wrist  
**adductor brevis:** Short thigh adductor  
**adductor longus:** Long thigh adductor; middle of the 3  
**adductor magnus:** Large thigh adductor  
**adductor pollicis:** Thumb adductor  
**anconeus:** Small triangular muscle that extends forearm  
**arcuate line:** Marks lower posterior wall of rectus sheath  
**auricularis anterior:** Muscle before the ear  
**auricularis superior:** Muscle above the ear  
**biceps brachii:** 2-headed elbow flexor  
**biceps femoris:** Large flexor muscle at back of upper leg; forms hamstring  
**bicipital aponeurosis (front of arm):** Connective tissue of biceps brachii  
**brachialis:** Flexes forearm at elbow  
**brachioradialis:** Radial-side flexor; flexes forearm at elbow  
**buccinator:** Thin, broad cheek muscle; compresses cheek against teeth  
**calcaneal (Achilles) tendon:** Tendon joining calf muscles to heel bone  
**coracobrachialis:** Shoulder flexor, adductor  
**corrugator:** Wrinkles brow  
**corrugator fibers:** Muscle fibers that wrinkle the brow  
**cremaster:** Muscle of the testes  
**deltoid:** Triangular shoulder muscle  
**depressor anguli oris:** Frowning muscle  
**depressor labii inferioris:** Depresses the lower lip  
**digastric:** Elevates hyoid bone; depresses mandible  
**erector spinae:** Deep back muscle that extends length of back; straightens, rotates back  
**ex. carpi radialis brevis:** Short, radial-side muscle that extends, abducts the hand  
**ex. carpi radialis longus:** Long, radial-side muscle that extends, abducts the hand  
**ex. carpi ulnaris:** Ulnar-side hand extensor, adductor  
**ex. digitorum brevis:** Muscle of upper foot surface that extends toes  
**ex. digitorum communis:** Forearm muscle that extends wrist, fingers  
**ex. digitorum longus:** Long muscle at front of lower leg that extends small toes, flexes foot upward  
**ex. hallucis brevis:** Muscle at top of foot that extends big toe  
**ex. hallucis longus:** Long muscle on the shin that extends big toe  
**ex. indicis:** Extends index finger  
**ex. pollicis brevis:** Adducts hand  
**ex. pollicis longus:** Abducts hand  
**ex. retinaculum:** Fibrous band binding hand tendons  
**external intercostals:** Any of 11 muscles that aid in inhalation  
**fascia lata (band of Richer):** Deep sheet of fibrous tissue enveloping thigh  
**fat pad:** Protective mass of fat cells

**inferior thyroid v.:** Drains thyroid gland  
**internodal tract:** Pathway of atrial conduction system; anterior, middle, posterior tracts  
**L. & R. bundle branches:** Branches of bundle of His  
**main L. coronary a.:** Left branch of aorta  
**main R. coronary a.:** Right branch of aorta  
**marginal branches:** Branches of coronary artery along margins of heart  
**posterior interventricular branch:** Division of coronary artery  
**Purkinje fibers:** Cardiac muscle fibers that relay impulses, allowing ventricles to contract  
**sinoatrial (SA) a.:** Supplies sinoatrial node; usually a branch of the right coronary artery  
**sinoatrial (SA) node:** Heart's pacemaker

**fl. carpi radialis:** Palmar-side hand flexor, abductor  
**fl. carpi ulnaris:** Ulnar-side hand flexor, adductor  
**fl. digitorum brevis:** Muscle at middle of sole of foot that flexes small toes  
**fl. digitorum longus:** Muscle at tibial side of leg that flexes small toes  
**fl. digitorum profundus:** Deep ulnar-side forearm muscle that flexes terminal finger bones  
**fl. digitorum superficialis:** Palmar-side forearm muscle that flexes 2nd phalanx of each finger  
**fl. hallucis longus:** Deep, fibular-side muscle that flexes 2nd phalanx of big toe  
**fl. pollicis longus:** Radial-side forearm muscle that flexes 2nd thumb phalanx  
**fl. retinaculum (ankle):** Fibrous band forming a tarsal tunnel  
**fl. retinaculum (hand):** Fibrous band forming carpal canal  
**frontalis:** Thin muscle that lifts eyebrows, wrinkles forehead  
**gastrocnemius:** Largest, most superficial calf muscle  
**gemellus inferior:** Small hip muscle originating from ischial tuberosity  
**gemellus superior:** Small hip muscle originating from ischial spine  
**gluteus maximus:** Largest buttocks muscle  
**gluteus medius:** Middle buttocks muscle  
**gluteus minimus:** Smallest buttocks muscle  
**gracilis:** Slender thigh muscle  
**hypothenar m.m.:** Muscles of the little finger  
**iliopsoas:** Thigh flexor; bends pelvis forward  
**iliotibial band:** Band assisting with knee flexion, extension, stability  
**incisivus labii inferioris:** Fibers of lower lip  
**incisivus labii superioris:** Fibers of upper lip  
**inferior ex. retinaculum:** Lower band binding extensor tendons of the ankle  
**infrapinatus:** One of 4 rotator cuff muscles; main rotator of shoulder  
**inguinal l.:** Thick fibrous band of groin region  
**internal intercostals:** Any of 11 muscles that aid in exhalation  
**lateral palpebral l.:** Fibrous band that attaches tarsal plates to orbital eminence of zygomatic bone  
**lateral patellar retinaculum:** Fibrous tissue of vastus lateralis  
**latissimus dorsi:** Broad back muscle  
**levator anguli oris:** Facial muscle of the mouth arising from the maxilla; lifts lips  
**levator labii alaeque nasi:** Enables one to snarl  
**levator labii superioris:** Facial muscle; lifts upper lip  
**levator palpebrae superioris:** Thin muscle that lifts eyelid  
**levator scapulae:** Elevates shoulder blade  
**linea alba:** Tendinous line that divides rectus abdominis  
**linea semilunaris:** Slightly curved line parallel to midline of body; marks lateral border of rectus abdominis  
**lumbricales:** 4 small muscles of the palm of the hand



## MUSCLES (continued)

**masseter:** Chewing muscle  
**medial patellar retinaculum:** Fibrous tissue of vastus medialis  
**medial pterygoid:** Thick, quadrilateral muscle that assists in lifting lower jaw; controls other jaw movements  
**mentalis:** Muscle of the chin  
**muscular node:** Mass of muscular tissue at corner of mouth  
**nasalis:** Compresses nasal cartilage  
**obliquus externus:** Outer, slanting abdominal muscle  
**obliquus internus:** Inner, slanting abdominal muscle  
**obturator internus:** Thigh rotator, abductor  
**occipitalis:** 4-sided muscle; moves the scalp  
**omohyoid:** Depresses the hyoid bone  
**orbicularis oculi:** Encircles opening of eye; closes eyelid  
**orbicularis oris:** Encircles mouth; controls lip movement  
**palmar aponeurosis:** Connective tissue covering palm muscles  
**palmaris longus:** Flexes hand at wrist  
**patellar tendon:** Quad tendon that extends from patella to tibia  
**pectineus:** Flat, quadrangular muscle of upper thigh; flexes hip; adducts, rotates thigh  
**pectoralis major:** Large breast muscle  
**pectoralis minor:** Small breast muscle  
**peroneal retinaculum:** Bands of connective tissue that bind ankle tendons  
**peroneus brevis:** Shorter lower leg muscle  
**peroneus longus:** Long lower leg muscle  
**peroneus tertius:** Branch of extensor digitorum longus  
**piriformis:** Pear-shaped muscle attached to greater trochanter of femur  
**platysma:** Wide neck muscle; wrinkles neck; draws down lower lip, corners of mouth  
**popliteal fossa:** Soft depression behind knee  
**pronator teres:** Forearm pronator, flexor  
**pyramidalis:** Triangular muscle of rectus sheath  
**quadratus inferior:** Flat muscle; rotates thigh laterally  
**rectus abdominis:** Long, flat abdomen muscle; "six pack"  
**rectus femoris:** Quads muscle at middle of thigh  
**rectus sheath:** Strong fibrous sleeve in which rectus abdominis, pyramidalis muscles contract  
**rhomoid major:** Large muscle connecting shoulder blade, thoracic vertebrae  
**rhomoid minor:** Small muscle connecting shoulder blade, cervical and thoracic vertebrae  
**risorius:** Laughing muscle  
**sacrospinous l.:** Fan-shaped ligament of lower back of pelvis, on each side of the body  
**sartorius:** Longest muscle in body; runs down thigh  
**scalenus:** 3 deep neck muscles: anterior, middle, posterior  
**semimembranosus:** Most medial of hamstring muscles  
**semispinalis capitis:** Upper muscle of back of neck; extends, rotates head  
**semitendinosus:** Hamstring muscle at back of thigh  
**serratus anterior:** Attached to first 8 or 9 ribs; stabilizes scapula by holding it to chest wall, rotates it while raising arm  
**serratus posterior inferior:** Thin quadrilateral back muscle at junction of thoracic, lumbar regions  
**soleus:** Powerful, broad, flat calf muscle  
**splenius capitis:** Broad muscle on each side of back of neck; rotates head to side  
**sternocleidomastoid:** Paired muscle of breastbone, collarbone  
**sternohyoid:** Chest muscle; depresses hyoid bone, larynx  
**sternomastoid:** Paired neck muscle; flexes, rotates head  
**stylohyoid:** Slender muscle that elevates, retracts hyoid  
**subclavius:** Small, triangular collarbone muscle  
**subscapularis:** Large, triangular shoulder blade muscle  
**superior ex. retinaculum:** Upper band binding tendons above ankle joint  
**superior tarsus:** Fibrous tissue of upper eyelid  
**supinator:** Motion-producing muscle  
**supraspinatus:** Rotator cuff muscle; rotates humerus laterally, abducts arm at shoulder  
**synovial fl. tendon sheaths:** Cover tendons of the hand  
**temporalis:** Chewing muscle  
**tendinous inscriptions:** Fibrous bands crisscrossing the stomach  
**tensor fascia lata:** Thigh flexor, abductor  
**teres major:** Thick, flattened muscle; extends arm when flexed, rotates arm medially  
**teres minor:** Narrow, cylindrical muscle of rotator cuff; rotates arm laterally, abducts arm  
**thenar m.m.:** Muscles of the thumb  
**tibialis anterior:** Muscle originating from upper calf; flexes, inverts foot  
**transversus abdominis:** Flat muscle with transverse fibers that forms front, side abdominal walls  
**trapezius:** Large triangular muscle of each side of upper back  
**triceps brachii:** 3-headed elbow flexor  
**ulnar bursa:** Contains flexor tendons of fingers  
**umbilicus:** Navel  
**vastus lateralis:** Front, outer division of quads muscle  
**vastus medialis:** Front, inner division of quads muscle  
**zygomatic major:** Thin band of muscle on each side of face that pulls corners of mouth back when smiling  
**zygomatic minor:** Thin band of muscle on each side of face that raises upper lip

## MUSCLES OF THE HEAD

**buccinator:** Thin, broad cheek muscle; compresses cheek against teeth  
**depressor anguli oris:** Frowning muscle  
**depressor labii inferioris:** Depresses the lower lip  
**frontalis:** Thin muscle that lifts eyebrows, wrinkles forehead  
**galea aponeurotica:** Dense fibrous tissue covering upper cranium  
**levator labii alaeque nasi:** Enables one to snarl  
**levator labii superioris:** Facial muscle; lifts upper lip  
**masseter:** Chewing muscle  
**mentalis:** Muscle of the chin  
**nasalis:** Compresses nasal cartilage  
**occipitalis:** 4-sided muscle; moves the scalp  
**orbicularis oculi:** Encircles opening of eye; closes eyelid  
**orbicularis oris:** Encircles mouth; controls lip movement  
**procerus:** Draws eyebrows down; flares nostrils  
**temporalis:** Chewing muscle  
**zygomatic major:** Thin band of muscle on each side of face that pulls corners of mouth back when smiling  
**zygomatic minor:** Thin band of muscle on each side of face that raises upper lip

## BRAIN (SAGITTAL SECTION)

**4th ventricle:** Diamond-shaped cavity of the brain; lowest of 4 ventricles  
**anterior commissure:** Band of nerve fibers connecting cerebral hemispheres  
**arbor vitae:** White matter  
**central sulcus:** Groove separating parietal, frontal lobes  
**cerebellar cortex:** Surface layer of cerebellum  
**cerebellar peduncles:** Bands of nerve fibers connecting parts of the brain  
**cerebellum:** Part of the brain concerned with muscle coordination, bodily equilibrium maintenance  
**cerebral aqueduct:** Passage joining 3rd, 4th ventricles  
**cerebral peduncle:** Nerve fiber bundle; joins cerebral hemispheres, spinal cord  
**cingulate gyrus:** Middle ridge of cerebral hemispheres  
**cingulate sulcus:** Groove on medial surface of cerebral hemisphere  
**corpora quadrigemina:** 4 colliculi of midbrain; centers for optic, auditory reflexes  
**corpus callosum:** Nerve fiber bundle connecting cerebral hemispheres  
**forix:** Arching bundle of fibers that connects hippocampus, hypothalamus  
**frontal lobe:** Anterior division of cerebral hemispheres  
**hypophysis (pituitary gland):** Master gland; secretes hormones  
**hypothalamus:** Regulatory portion of brain, below the thalamus  
**interthalamic adhesion:** Flattened gray band connecting surfaces of the thalamus  
**lateral ventricle(s) (1st & 2nd):** Internal cavities of cerebral hemispheres; communicate with 3rd ventricle  
**mammillary body:** Paired masses on underside of the brain  
**medulla oblongata:** Connects brain to spinal cord  
**occipital lobe:** Visual processing center  
**optic chiasm:** Crossing of optic nerves  
**paraterminal gyrus:** Narrow ridge on medial wall of cerebral hemisphere  
**parietal lobe:** Middle division of cerebral hemispheres  
**parieto-occipital sulcus:** Groove marking boundary between parietal, occipital lobes  
**pineal body:** Small endocrine gland; produces melatonin  
**pons:** Outgrowth of tissue on brain stem  
**posterior commissure:** Bundle of white matter above midbrain  
**precentral sulcus:** Groove in front of central sulcus  
**spinal cord:** Cylindrical column of nerve tissue  
**sulcus of corpus callosum:** Groove that separates brain's white matter from overlying matter  
**superior medullary velum:** Thin layer of white matter that forms upper part of 4th ventricle  
**temporal lobe:** "Hearing" lobe  
**thalamus (3rd ventricle):** Mass of gray matter between cerebral hemispheres on each side of 3rd ventricle; relays sensory impulses

## SURFACE BRAIN

**angular gyrus:** Ridge of parietal lobe  
**central sulcus (of Rolando):** Groove separating parietal, frontal lobes  
**cerebellum:** Part of the brain concerned with muscle coordination, bodily equilibrium maintenance  
**frontal pole:** Forward tip of frontal lobe  
**horizontal fissure of cerebellum:** Largest, deepest fissure in cerebellum  
**inferior frontal gyrus:** Ridge of frontal lobe; 3 parts: opercular, orbital, triangular  
**inferior frontal sulcus:** Groove between the middle, inferior frontal gyri  
**inferior parietal lobule:** Lower division of parietal lobe  
**inferior temporal gyrus:** Lower temporal ridge  
**inferior temporal sulcus:** Lowest temporal groove  
**medulla oblongata:** Connects brain to spinal cord  
**middle frontal gyrus:** Ridge that makes up  $\frac{1}{3}$  of frontal lobe  
**middle temporal gyrus:** Middle temporal ridge  
**olfactory bulb:** Bulbous projection of olfactory lobe; contains nasal sensory nerves  
**parieto-occipital sulcus:** Groove marking boundary between parietal, occipital lobes  
**pons:** Outgrowth of tissue on brain stem  
**postcentral gyrus:** Ridge of parietal lobe  
**postcentral sulcus:** Groove of parietal lobe parallel to, behind the central sulcus  
**precentral gyrus:** Contains motor area; directly above central sulcus  
**superior frontal sulcus:** Groove between superior frontal, middle frontal gyri  
**superior temporal gyrus:** Uppermost temporal ridge  
**superior temporal sulcus:** Groove between superior temporal, middle temporal gyri  
**supramarginal gyrus:** Sidelong ridge of cerebral hemisphere  
**supraparietal lobule:** Division of upper parietal lobe  
**temporal pole:** Anterior-most part of temporal lobe  
**transverse cerebellar fissure:** Separates cerebellum, cerebral hemispheres

## BRACHIAL PLEXUS

**1st cervical vertebra:** First of 7 cervical bones of spinal column; atlas vertebra  
**7th cervical vertebra:** Most prominent cervical vertebra; vertebra prominens  
**1st thoracic vertebra:** First of 12 thoracic bones of spinal column  
**axillary n.:** Ampit nerve  
**brachial plexus (C5-T1):** Complex network of 4 cervical nerves, 1st thoracic nerve  
**cervical n.n. (C1-C8):** Paired spinal nerves of cervical region  
**cervical plexus (C1-C4):** Complex network of 4 cervical nerves  
**cutaneous n. of forearm:** Nerve supplying sensory stimuli to the skin  
**humerus:** Longest bone of upper arm  
**inferior trunk:** Lowest division of brachial plexus; C8, T1  
**lateral cord:** Formed by superior, middle trunks of brachial plexus; forms median nerve  
**medial cord:** Continuation of inferior trunk of brachial plexus; forms median nerve  
**median n.:** Nerve running along middle of arm  
**middle trunk:** Division of brachial plexus; C7  
**musculocutaneous n.:** Supplies upper arm, forearm  
**pedicle:** Short, bony process on each side of neural arch  
**posterior cord:** Formed by divisions of brachial plexus; divides into axillary, radial nerves  
**radial n.:** Nerve of upper arm  
**supraclavicular n.:** Nerve of cervical plexus; supplies skin of upper chest, shoulder  
**thoracic n.n. (T1-T12):** Paired spinal nerves of thoracic region  
**transverse process:** Bony protrusion on each side of a vertebra  
**ulnar n.:** Nerve running along inner side of arm  
**upper trunk:** Superior division of brachial plexus; C5, C6

## SACRAL PLEXUS

**12th thoracic vertebra:** Last of 12 thoracic bones of spinal column  
**1st lumbar vertebra:** First of 5 lumbar bones of spinal column  
**5th lumbar vertebra:** Last of 5 lumbar bones of spinal column  
**coccygeal n.:** Lowest pair of spinal nerves  
**dorsal n. of penis (clitoris):** Deepest branch of pudendal nerve  
**femoral n.:** Large nerve that supplies muscles of the thigh  
**femur:** Thigh bone  
**filum dura mater:** Threadlike continuation of spinal cord  
**genitofemoral n.:** Nerve branches supplying upper thigh, genital area  
**iliohypogastric n.:** Upper branch of 1st lumbar nerve  
**ilioinguinal n.:** Lower branch of 1st lumbar nerve  
**inferior gluteal n.:** Nerve supplying gluteus maximus  
**inferior rectal n.:** Branch of pelvic nerve; supplies the sphincter  
**lateral femoral cutaneous n.:** Nerve supplying outer thigh  
**lumbar n.n. (L1–L5):** Paired spinal nerves of lumbar region (lower back)  
**lumbar plexus (T12–L4):** Major nerve network of lumbar region  
**pedicle:** Short, bony process on each side of neural arch  
**perineal n.:** Nerve of pelvic region  
**posterior femoral cutaneous n.:** Nerve supplying perineum, back of thigh and leg  
**pudendal n.:** Nerve of pelvic region  
**sacral n.n. (S1–S5):** Paired spinal nerves of sacral region  
**sacral plexus (L4–S4):** Major nerve network of sacrum  
**sacrum:** Triangular bone of 5 fused vertebrae  
**sciatic n.:** Thickest nerve in body; runs from sacral plexus down back of thigh  
**superior gluteal n.:** Nerve supplying gluteal, thigh muscles  
**thoracic n.n. (T1–T12):** Paired spinal nerves of thoracic region

## HIP LIGAMENTS

**capsular l.:** Reinforcing fiber outside the joint capsule  
**greater trochanter:** Projection on the upper, outer end of the thigh bone  
**iliofemoral l. (Y l. of Bigelow):** Y-shaped ligament of hip joint  
**inguinal l.:** Thick fibrous band of groin region  
**intertrochanteric line:** Ridge of bone running from greater to lesser trochanter  
**ischiocapsular l.:** Triangular band of fibers on back of hip joint  
**joint l. (or joint capsule):** Ligamentous sac surrounding movable joint  
**lesser trochanter:** Small projection of the thigh bone  
**obturator membrane:** Fibrous sheet that spans most of the obturator foramen  
**pubic tubercle:** Rounded projection of bone on pubic crest  
**pubofemoral l./pubocapsular l.:** Limits extension, abduction of thigh  
**symphysis pubis:** Middle junction of pubic bones  
**transverse acetabular l.:** Flat, strong fibers that bridge the acetabular notch

## COMPONENTS OF THE FINGER

**1st dorsal interosseous m.:** Small hand muscle between metacarpals  
**1st palmar interosseous m.:** Small hand muscle on side of finger  
**2nd metacarpal:** Bone of index finger  
**5th metacarpal:** Bone of little finger  
**articular cartilage:** Smooth cartilage on joint surface of bone  
**capitate:** Largest wrist bone  
**collateral l.l.:** Bands that span hinge joints of finger bones  
**distal interphalangeal (DIP) joint:** Hinge joint between 2nd, 3rd phalanges  
**distal phalanx:** Bone at tip of finger  
**dorsal expansion (hood):** Attachments that insert extensor tendons into phalanges  
**ex. digitorum communis:** Forearm muscle that extends fingers, wrist  
**ex. indicis:** Extends index finger  
**ex. insertions:** Where extensor muscles attach to finger bones  
**hamate:** Wedge-shaped wrist bone  
**intertendinous bands:** Bands of connective tissue between extensor tendons of fingers  
**joint capsule:** Ligamentous sac surrounding movable joint  
**lateral bands:** Flattened tendons of extensor muscles  
**metacarpophalangeal (MCP) joint:** Joint between wrist, 1st phalanges  
**middle phalanx:** Middle bone of each finger  
**pisiform:** Small, pea-shaped wrist bone  
**proximal interphalangeal (PIP) joint:** Joint between 1st, 2nd phalanges  
**proximal phalanx:** Bone at base of each finger  
**radius:** Thumb-side forearm bone  
**scaphoid:** Largest proximal wrist bone  
**slips of long ex. tendons to lateral bands:** Narrow strips of tendon at base of PIP joint  
**styloid process:** Projection of the ulna  
**surface:** Outer exposed part  
**trapezium:** Distal wrist bone between scaphoid, 1st metacarpal  
**trapezoid:** Smallest bone in distal row  
**triquetrum:** Triangular wrist bone  
**ulna:** Little-finger-side forearm bone

## HIP & SCIATIC NERVE

**acetabulum:** Bowl-like cavity on hip bone  
**articular capsule:** Ligamentous sac surrounding movable joint  
**coccyx:** Tailbone  
**dorsal sacral foramina:** Rounded openings in the pelvis for passage of sacral nerves  
**greater sciatic notch:** Large notch on lower border of hip bone  
**greater trochanter:** Projection on the upper, outer end of the thigh bone  
**head of femur:** Highest part of the thigh bone  
**iliac crest:** Upper margin of the ilium  
**ilium:** Uppermost, largest pelvic bone  
**ischial bursa:** Pad-like sac covering ischial tuberosity  
**ischial tuberosity:** Large swelling of ischium; holds body's weight when sitting  
**ischiofemoral l.:** Triangular band of fibers on back of hip joint  
**latissimus dorsi:** Broad back muscle  
**lesser trochanter:** Small projection of the thigh bone  
**neck of femur:** Narrow process connecting parts of the thigh bone  
**obturator foramen:** Opening between ischium, pubis bones

## KNEE LIGAMENTS (FRONT & BACK)

**adductor tubercle:** Small bump of the thigh bone  
**anterior cruciate l. (ACL):** Major knee ligament; works to prevent tibia from moving too far forward  
**anterior l.l. of the fibular head:** Wide, flat bands that pass from front of fibular head to front of lateral condyle of tibia  
**anterior meniscofemoral l.:** Ligament of Humphrey; anterior to PCL  
**femur:** Thigh bone  
**fibula:** Calf bone  
**fibular (lateral) collateral l.:** LCL; band on outer side of knee; connects lateral epicondyle of femur with head of fibula  
**head of fibula:** Rounded end of calf bone  
**intercondylar fossa:** Depression between femoral condyles  
**intercondylar line:** Ridge separating intercondylar fossa, popliteal surface  
**lateral condyle of femur:** Projection on lower, outer part of thigh bone  
**lateral condyle of tibia:** Projection on upper, outer part of shinbone

## HEAD: EYE, EAR, NOSE, MOUTH

**7th cervical vertebra:** Most prominent cervical vertebra; vertebra prominens  
**auditory (eustachian) tube:** Tube linking middle ear, nasopharynx; equalizes pressure on sides of tympanic membrane  
**central sulcus:** Groove separating parietal, frontal lobes  
**cerebellum:** Part of the brain concerned with muscle coordination, bodily equilibrium maintenance  
**cervical n.n.:** Paired spinal nerves of cervical region  
**cricoid cartilage:** Ring-shaped cartilage around the trachea  
**epiglottis:** Flap of cartilage in throat behind tongue, in front of larynx  
**esophagus:** Muscular tube through which food travels from the mouth to the stomach  
**frontal lobe:** Anterior division of cerebral hemispheres  
**frontal sinus:** 1 of 2 air-filled, mucus-lined cavities; not present at birth but fully developed after puberty  
**genioglossus m.:** Fan-shaped muscle; protrudes the tongue  
**geniohyoid m.:** Narrow muscle that draws hyoid bone forward, depresses the jaw  
**hard palate:** Hard, bony part of division between oral, nasal cavities  
**head of the mandible:** Projection on jawbone  
**hyoid bone:** U-shaped bone at base of tongue  
**inferior nasal meatus:** Lower nasal passage  
**inner ear (cochlea):** Snail shell-like cavity  
**L. inferior nasal concha:** Lowest, largest nasal concha; separates inferior, middle nasal meatus  
**L. medial nasal concha:** Separates superior, middle nasal meatus

**obturator internus:** Thigh rotator, abductor  
**obturator membrane:** Fibrous sheet that spans most of the obturator foramen  
**piriformis:** Pear-shaped muscle attached to greater trochanter of femur  
**posterior inferior iliac spine:** Projection on posterior margin of ilium  
**posterior superior iliac spine:** Sharp projection at posterior end of iliac crest  
**pubis:** Pubic bone  
**ramus of ischium:** Part of ischium below obturator foramen  
**sacral hiatus:** Gap at lower end of sacrum  
**sacroiliac joint:** Joint between sacrum, ilium  
**sacrospinal l. (sacrospinous l.):** Fibrous band on each side of body that passes from sacrum and coccyx to ischial spine  
**sacrospinous l.:** Fan-shaped ligament of lower back of pelvis, on each side of the body  
**sciatic n.:** Thickest nerve in the body; runs from sacral plexus down back of thigh  
**spine of ischium:** Pointed projection on ischium  
**supraspinous l.:** Long fibrous cord of the spinal column  
**thoracolumbar fascia:** Sheet of connective tissue that covers lower back muscles  
**trochanteric bursa:** Pad-like sac on greater trochanter of femur

**lateral epicondyle of femur:** Projection above lateral condyle of femur  
**lateral/medial meniscus:** Crescent-shaped band of fibrous cartilage  
**medial condyle of femur:** Projection on lower, inner part of thigh bone  
**medial condyle of tibia:** Projection on upper, inner part of shinbone  
**medial epicondyle of femur:** Projection above medial condyle of femur  
**patella:** Kneecap  
**patellar l.:** Continuation of quadriceps femoris  
**popliteal surface:** Surface at back of knee joint  
**posterior cruciate l. (PCL):** Major knee ligament; works to prevent tibia from moving too far backward  
**posterior l.l. of the fibular head:** Thick bands passing from end of calf bone to lateral condyle of tibia  
**posterior meniscofemoral l.:** Ligament of Wrisberg; posterior to PCL  
**tibia:** Shinbone  
**tibial (medial) collateral l.:** MCL; wide, flat band on inner side of knee; connects medial epicondyle of femur with medial condyle of tibia  
**tibial tuberosity:** Rounded prominence on upper end of shinbone

**larynx:** Voice box  
**mandible:** Lower jawbone  
**mylohyoid m.:** Appears on each side of mouth; forms floor of oral cavity  
**nasal bone:** 2 small, oblong bones forming bridge of the nose  
**nuchal l.:** Tendon-like structure that originates from spinous processes of cervical vertebrae  
**occipital lobe:** Visual processing center  
**olfactory bulb:** Bulbous projection of olfactory lobe; contains nasal sensory nerves  
**optic n.:** Paired cranial nerves  
**orbicularis oris m.:** Encircles mouth; controls lip movement  
**palatine tonsil:** Tonsil on left, right side at back of throat  
**parietal lobe:** Middle division of cerebral hemispheres  
**pharyngeal tonsil:** Adenoids; mass of lymphoid tissue at back of pharynx  
**sphenoid sinus:** Cavity in sphenoid bone  
**spinal cord:** Cylindrical column of nerve tissue  
**temporal lobe:** "Hearing" lobe  
**temporomandibular capsule:** Fibrous membrane surrounding TMJ  
**temporomandibular joint (TMJ):** Small joint between front of ear, mandible; allows movement of mandible  
**thyroid cartilage:** Forms Adam's apple  
**tongue:** Movable organ on floor of mouth; aids in taste, speech, swallowing  
**tympanic membrane:** Eardrum  
**uvula:** Conic lobe projecting downward from posterior border of soft palate  
**vocal cord:** Fold of mucous membrane stretched across larynx

## EYE

**anterior chamber:** Space between cornea, iris, lens  
**anterior ciliary v.:** Small vein of ciliary body  
**central a. & v. of retina:** Branch of ophthalmic artery, vein into the retina  
**choroid (coat):** Vascular layer between sclera, retina; contains large branched pigment cells  
**ciliary m.:** Ring of smooth muscle fibers that allows lens to change shape, focus on distant objects; contains circular, meridional (longitudinal) muscle fibers  
**ciliary process:** Vascular folds; attachment of zonule of Zinn  
**conjunctiva:** Mucous membrane lining of eyelid, forepart of eyeball  
**cornea:** Transparent part that admits light into eye  
**fovea centralis in macula lutea:** Pit of retina in which vision is most acute  
**greater (major) arterial circle of iris:** Circular arteries on border of iris  
**inferior nasal a. & v.:** Artery, vein supplying retina  
**inferior temporal a. & v.:** Artery, vein supplying retina

## EAR

**auditory (eustachian) tube:** Tube linking middle ear, nasopharynx; equalizes pressure on sides of tympanic membrane  
**auditory n.:** 8th cranial nerve; nerve of hearing, equilibrium  
**auditory ossicles: incus:** Middle, anvil-shaped bone; works with malleus, stapes to transmit sound to cochlea  
**auditory ossicles: malleus:** Outermost, hammer-shaped bone; works with incus, stapes to transmit sound to cochlea  
**auditory ossicles: stapes:** Innermost, stirrup-shaped bone; works with incus, malleus to transmit sound to cochlea  
**auricle:** Fleshy, external portion  
**auricular cartilage:** Cartilage lining of outer ear  
**cochlea:** Snail shell-like cavity  
**cochlear n.:** Branch of auditory nerve; conducts stimuli to brain  
**epitympanic recess:** Cavity above eardrum  
**external acoustic meatus:** Passageway of external ear to eardrum

## EAR (INTERIOR)

**ampullae:** Saclike dilations that contain sensory epithelium  
**cochlear duct:** Spiral tube that contains organ of Corti  
**cochlear n.:** Branch of auditory nerve; conducts stimuli to brain  
**common crus:** United ends of semicircular ducts  
**ductus reuniens:** Canal connecting saccule, cochlear duct  
**eardrum (tympanic membrane):** Vibrates in response to sound, transmits stimuli to middle ear  
**endolymphatic duct:** Duct connecting utricle, saccule; ends blindly with endolymphatic sac  
**endolymphatic sac:** Expanded blind end of endolymphatic duct  
**facial n.:** 7th cranial nerve; supplies facial muscles, tongue  
**incus (anvil):** Middle, anvil-shaped bone; works with malleus, stapes to transmit sound to cochlea  
**malleus (hammer):** Outermost, hammer-shaped bone; works with incus, stapes to transmit sound to cochlea  
**organ of Corti:** Cochlear structure that contains auditory sensory cells

**iris:** Opaque, pigmented continuation of choroid; directs light through the pupil  
**lamina cribrosa of sclera:** Passageway for optic nerve fibers  
**lateral rectus m.:** Longest of 4 orbit muscles  
**lens: capsule:** Transparent connective tissue surrounding lens; helps eye to focus  
**lens: cortex:** Outer layer  
**lens: nucleus:** Core  
**medial rectus m.:** Broadest of 4 orbit muscles  
**optic n. (II):** Paired cranial nerves; sends visual stimuli to brain  
**ora serrata:** Notched edge of retina  
**posterior chamber:** Space behind iris, in front of zonule of Zinn  
**retina:** Sensory, layered membrane of eye; includes rods, cones  
**Schwalbe's line:** Thickened margin of cornea  
**sclera:** White of the eye  
**sinus venosus of sclera (Schlemm's canal):** Drains anterior aqueous humor into veins of eye  
**trabecular meshwork:** Connective tissue  
**vitreous body:** Transparent, jellylike substance  
**zonule of Zinn (ciliary zonule):** Collagen fibers that form the suspensory ligament of the lens

**facial n.:** 7th cranial nerve; supplies facial muscles, tongue  
**levator veli palatini m.:** Lifts soft palate; prevents liquid, solid from exiting through nose when swallowing  
**round (cochlear) window:** Membrane-covered opening between middle ear, cochlea  
**semicircular canals:** Enclosing membranous tubes; help maintain equilibrium  
**stapedius m.:** Stabilizes, dampens vibration of stapes  
**temporal bone:** Bone at sides of skull; has 4 parts: squamous, petrous, tympanic, mastoid process  
**temporal m. (temporalis):** Chewing muscle  
**tensor tympani m. (continues through bone to malleus):** Tension-adjusting muscle for tympanic membrane  
**tympanic cavity:** Middle ear cavity; transmits vibrations to inner ear  
**tympanic membrane:** Eardrum  
**vestibular n.:** Inner ear nerve

**round (cochlear) window (closed by secondary tympanic membrane):** Membrane-covered opening between middle ear, cochlea  
**sacculle:** Smallest sac in inner ear  
**scala tympani:** Lymph-filled canal of cochlea; communicates with scala vestibuli  
**scala vestibuli:** Lymph-filled canal of cochlea; receives vibrations from stapes  
**semicircular canals & ducts: anterior (superior):** Encloses anterior membranous tube; detects roll  
**semicircular canals & ducts: lateral:** Encloses lateral membranous tube; detects yaw  
**semicircular canals & ducts: posterior:** Encloses posterior membranous tube; detects pitch  
**spiral ganglion:** Mass of cell bodies  
**stapedius m.:** Stabilizes, dampens vibration of stapes  
**stapes (stirrup) in oval (vestibular) window:** Innermost, stirrup-shaped bone; works with incus, malleus to transmit sound to cochlea  
**tectorial membrane:** Jellylike membrane covering organ of Corti  
**tensor tympani m.:** Tension-adjusting muscle for tympanic membrane  
**vestibular ganglion:** Cell mass on vestibular nerve  
**vestibular membrane:** Inner ear membrane  
**vestibular n.:** Inner ear nerve

## SKIN

**artery:** Vessel that carries blood from the heart  
**connective tissue:** Supports, connects tissues, body parts; tissue anchoring hair root  
**corpuscule of Krause:** Touch-pressure receptor  
**corpuscule of Ruffini:** Touch-pressure receptor; responds to stretching of, pressure on the skin  
**cuticle:** Outermost layer of hair shaft; made of epithelial cells  
**dermal papillae:** Bumps along superficial, papillary layer of dermis  
**dermis:** Inner layer of skin, under epidermis; contains nerve endings, blood vessels, glands  
**epidermis:** Outermost layer of skin  
**erector pili m.:** Involuntary fibers that raise the hair, as when chilled  
**external (root) sheath:** Hair follicle covering that is continuous along epidermis  
**fat lobule:** Subdivision of fat  
**free n. endings:** Nonencapsulated sensory nerve endings; detect pain, touch, temperature  
**glassy membrane:** Internal, basement layer of hair follicle  
**hair follicle:** Tubular sheath of lower hair shaft  
**hair matrix:** Area surrounding papilla  
**hair shaft:** Longest portion of a hair that projects outside the skin  
**Henle's layer:** Contains cube-shaped epithelial cells arranged in a single layer; outer layer of inner root sheath  
**Huxley's layer:** Between Henle's layer, hair cuticle; contains flattened epithelial cells  
**hypodermis:** Connective, fatty tissue layer below dermis  
**Meissner's corpuscle:** Touch-pressure receptor; responds to vibrations, pressure; occurs in extremely sensitive areas of the skin  
**Merkel's discs:** Tiny ends of sensory nerve fibers; respond to touch, pain, temperature  
**motor n. (autonomic):** Nerve carrying motor impulses  
**papilla of hair follicle:** Vascular skin projection; nourishes hair root  
**papillary layer:** Upper layer of dermis  
**por of sweat gland:** Sweat-secreting opening  
**reticular layer:** Lower layer of dermis  
**sebaceous glands:** Oil-secreting glands  
**sensory n.:** Nerve carrying sensory impulses  
**stratum basale:** Innermost, germinative cell layer of epidermis  
**stratum corneum:** Outermost layer of epidermis; consists of dead cells  
**stratum granulosum:** Granular layer of epidermis; contains granular, nondividing cells  
**stratum lucidum:** Translucent layer of epidermis; found most often in thickened parts of epidermis  
**stratum spinosum:** Prickle cell layer of epidermis; cells can undergo mitosis  
**sweat gland:** Sweat-secreting gland  
**Vater-Pacini (Pacini) corpuscle:** Sensory skin nerve; responds to steady pressure, vibration  
**vein:** Vessel that carries blood toward heart

## ANATOMY OF THE HAND (PALMAR SURFACE)

**abductor digiti minimi:** Little finger abductor  
**abductor pollicis brevis m.:** Thumb abductor  
**adductor pollicis m.:** Thumb adductor  
**common synovial sheath:** Carpal tunnel sheath; holds flexor tendons  
**deep transverse metacarpal I.I.:** Bands lying across palmar surface of metacarpals  
**digital fibrous sheath:** Fibrous sheath securing flexor tendons  
**distal phalanges:** Bones at tips of fingers  
**fl. carpi ulnaris m.:** Ulnar-side hand flexor, adductor  
**fl. digiti minimi brevis:** Ulnar-side little finger flexor  
**fl. pollicis brevis m.:** Thumb flexor, adductor  
**fl. retinaculum:** Fibrous band forming carpal canal  
**lumbrical m.m.:** 4 small muscles of palm of hand that flex 1st phalanx, extend 2 distal phalanges of each finger  
**median n.:** Nerve running along middle of arm  
**opponens digiti minimi m.:** Triangular muscle that brings little finger in opposition to thumb  
**opponens pollicis m.:** Triangular muscle that abducts, flexes thumb  
**pisiform bone:** Small, pea-shaped wrist bone  
**radius:** Thumb-side forearm bone  
**synovial sheath:** Encloses digital flexor tendons  
**ulna:** Little-finger-side forearm bone  
**ulnar n.:** Nerve running along inner side of arm

## FOOT

**1st metatarsal bone:** Bone before big toe  
**articular capsule:** Ligamentous sac surrounding movable joint  
**calcaneal (Achilles) tendon:** Tendon joining calf muscles to heel bone  
**calcaneus:** Heel bone  
**collateral I.I.:** Bands that span hinge joints of toe bones  
**cuneiform bone:** Wedge-shaped tarsal bone  
**distal phalanx:** Bone at tip of each toe  
**dorsal cuneonavicular I.I.:** Ligaments attaching surfaces of navicular, cuneiform bones  
**ex. digitorum longus:** Long muscle at front of lower leg that extends small toes, flexes foot upward  
**ex. hallucis longus:** Long muscle on the shin that extends big toe  
**fibula:** Calf bone  
**fl. digitorum longus:** Muscle at tibial side of leg that flexes small toes  
**fl. hallucis brevis:** Short muscle that flexes 1st phalanx of big toe  
**fl. hallucis longus:** Deep, fibular-side muscle that flexes 2nd phalanx of big toe  
**fl. retinaculum:** Fibrous band forming a tarsal tunnel  
**inferior ex. retinaculum:** Lower band binding extensor tendons of the ankle  
**lumbricales:** 4 small muscles of the foot  
**navicular bone:** Hollow, boat-shaped tarsal bone  
**peroneus brevis:** Shorter lower leg muscle  
**peroneus longus:** Long lower leg muscle  
**phalanges 2-5:** Toe bones  
**proximal phalanx:** Bone at base of each toe  
**quadratus plantae m.:** Muscle on sole of foot; flexes toes  
**sesamoid bone:** Small, embedded bone  
**soleus:** Powerful, broad, flat calf muscle  
**superior ex. retinaculum:** Upper band binding tendons above ankle joint  
**talus:** Anklebone  
**tibia:** Shinbone  
**tibialis anterior:** Muscle originating from upper calf; flexes, inverts foot  
**tibialis posterior:** Stabilizes lower leg; flexes, inverts foot  
**trochlea:** Smooth surface of talus; joins with ends of tibia, fibula

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